

THE JOURNAL OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS AND OPERATORS



WANTED
100
EDISONS

VOL. XL

WASHINGTON, D. C.

JULY, 1941

NO. 7

RECORDING • THE • ELECTRICAL • ERA



THE JOURNAL OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS AND OPERATORS

News

Social Art

Education

Technical

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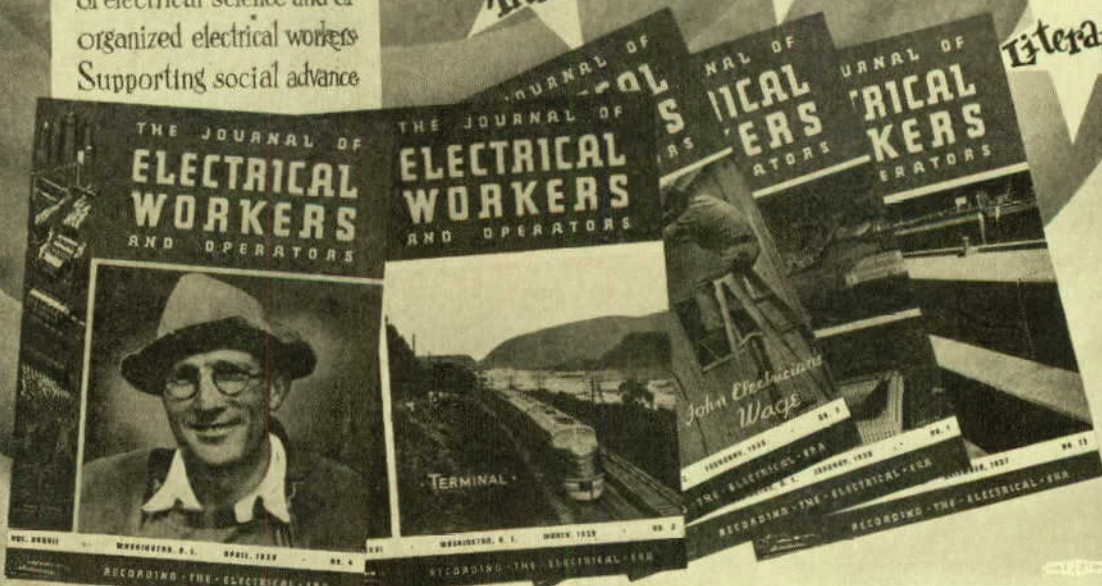
Labor Trends

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Literature

Outstanding labor magazine
read by workers, students,
employers and engineers
in all branches of the
Electrical Industry.

Chronicling the progress
of electrical science and of
organized electrical workers.
Supporting social advance.



Official Organ of the INTERNATIONAL ELECTRICAL WORKERS and OPERATORS

PUBLISHED MONTHLY

G. M. Bugniazet, Editor

1200 Fifteenth St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

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• This Journal will not be held responsible for views expressed by correspondents. The first of each month is the closing date; all copy must be in our hands on or before.

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International President, EDWARD J. BROWN
1200 15th St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

International Secretary, G. M. BUGNIAZET,
1200 15th St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

International Treasurer, W. A. HOGAN, 647
South Sixth Ave., Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

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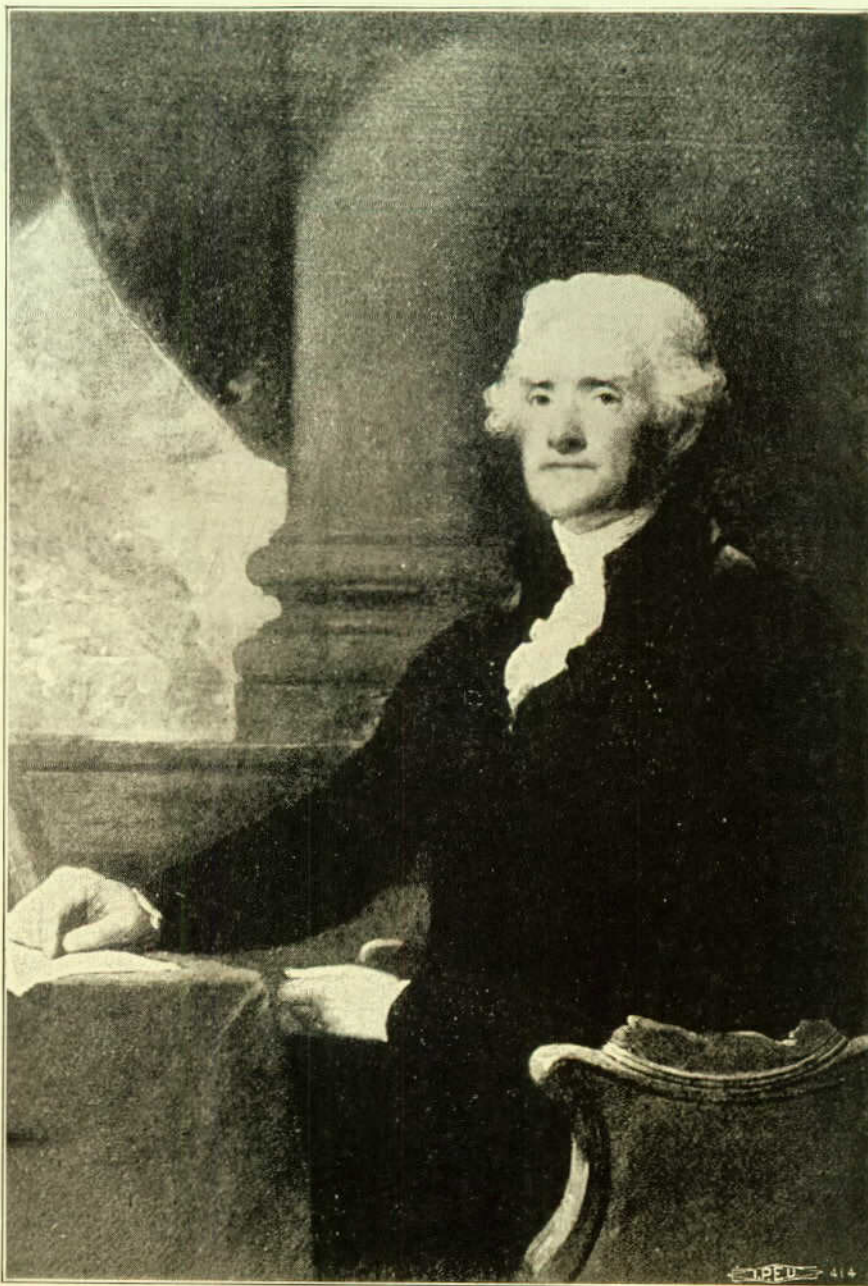
CHAT

The ELECTRICAL WORKERS' JOURNAL claims 1,000,000 readers per month. This does not mean that our circulation is actually 1,000,000 copies, but with our rapidly increasing membership and the habit of our workers on the job of passing the JOURNAL around to the workers who don't get it, and with the tendency of the whole electrical worker's family to read the publication, we believe this is not an exaggerated figure.

D. C. Maxwell writes: "It gives me a great deal of pleasure to read the JOURNAL each month and I look forward to its arrival; it is with pride that I pass it around for the other boys to read."

Hopeful it is that one of the most prominent and widespread interests of our members in the JOURNAL is the result of our running technical articles. We try to make the publication serve our craft needs this way. There is never a technical article appearing in the JOURNAL that doesn't attract special attention and bring letters to this office.

This is a good sign, we believe. It means that the bond that holds our membership together is not only economic and sentimental, but technical. We do not doubt that the great majority of our membership is unaware of how much actual technical and professional skill is involved in the electrician's trade. This, we believe, will be revealed when the national apprenticeship standards are made public within the next two months. Both representatives of contractors and the union sat down together to examine the skills involved in the electrician's trade, and when the poll was taken, it was revealed that the electrician has the right to be proud of the professional and technical content of his daily work.



THOMAS W. JEFFERSON
Father of the Fourth of July

The justest dispositions possible in ourselves, will not secure us against war. It would be necessary that all other nations were just also. Justice, indeed, on our part, will save us from those wars which would have been produced by a contrary disposition. But how can we prevent those produced by the wrongs of other nations? By putting ourselves in a position to punish them. Weakness provokes insult and injury, while a condition to punish often prevents them.

THOMAS W. JEFFERSON.



THE JOURNAL OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS AND OPERATORS

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS
Entered at Washington, D. C., as Second Class Matter. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in
Section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized March 28, 1922.
SINGLE COPIES, 20 CENTS \$2.00 PER YEAR, IN ADVANCE



VOL. XL

WASHINGTON, D. C., JULY, 1941

NO. 7

WANTED: 100 Edisons for NATIONAL DEFENSE

THOMAS A. EDISON, frequently called the wizard of electricity, is regarded as the typical American inventor and discoverer. Only now it is being pointed out that early in his career Edison was experimenting with fluorescent lighting. He had a far-reaching imagination, a restless intellect, an indescribable energy, and never ceased to probe for the secrets of nature. If Edison actually symbolized the genius of America, as we believe he does, it is upon such men that America must depend in this hour of crisis for new weapons of war to surpass those that Germany is now using.

Strictly speaking, Germany has not originated new types of secret weapons but has perfected those already in the field and produced by others. Her submarines are derivatives of ideas of an American inventor. Her airplanes are improvements upon those of the Wright brothers. With patience and meticulous attention to detail the Germans have greatly advanced every type of invention which could possibly forward the dirty business of warfare. It is not enough for Americans to try to duplicate the present German war machines. They must produce new ideas swiftly and with the characteristic energy of the American.

LANDMARKS OF PROGRESS

A glance over America's past indicates how greatly American genius has produced in the field of invention:

- 1764—Spinning Jenny
- 1787—Power Loom
- 1793—Cotton Gin
- 1807—Steam Boat
- 1829—Locomotive
- 1832—Harvester
- 1835—Telegraph
- 1839—Rubber Vulcanizing
- 1846—Sewing Machine
- 1846—Bessemer Steel
- 1875—Telephone
- 1879—Electric Light Bulb.
- 1895—Automobile
- 1896—Wireless Telegraph
- 1903—Airplane

Dramatically illustrative of Germany's power to improve upon old ideas is re-

America's
inventive genius must be directed to better weapons than
Germany now has

vealed by the battle off Greenland in which the German battleship Bismarck figured so colorfully. The Bismarck moved out so boldly, it is now revealed, because its crew believed that it was unsinkable. The Germans, with daring arrogance, had undertaken to build a battleship that could not be destroyed from the air or from the sea. Moreover, it is now revealed that the Bismarck was probably a huge battleship of 55,000 tons rather than the advertised moderately-sized vessel of 35,000 tons.

Though the Bismarck now rests beneath the waves of the channel sea it took a terrific pounding to sink her. It is reported that she absorbed at least 20 16-inch shells, a score of 15-inch shells, a dozen 14-inch shells, three torpedoes launched from aircraft, two torpedoes launched from destroyers, one torpedo from a battleship and three torpedoes from cruisers. Moreover, it is estimated that this sturdy ship absorbed 300 eight-inch and smaller shells. This remarkable resistance from fire was due to a new type of alloy-steel armor perfected by the Germans; and due also to an intricate system of compartments and bulkheads. It was so built that when struck by a shell the blow was felt only in a little segment of the ship, due to the network of compartments built into the side of the vessel.

NEW "DAMAGE CONTROL"

The Bismarck was 118 feet wide. It almost resembled the famous Monitor of the Civil War days in beam. The Bismarck was unquestionably the strongest ship in the world. None of the British ships and probably none of the modern American ships were her equal. Another feature of the perfected techniques visible in the Bismarck was what has come to be known as damage control. The Germans built upon this vessel with its 2,500 men a separate compartment of activity known as the

damage control compartment. This was in charge of a new officer, a technician, an engineer, whose job was to isolate any battle damages, to know how to control leaks, to balance off the list of the ship due to flooding by flooding other compartments.

That American genius for turning out new techniques has manifested itself in the present crisis is indicated by America's modification of the convoy idea. America is pushing forward the method of convoying by airplane. Using airplane carriers and nearby islands for bases, fleets of bombers patrol the sea lanes and spot submarines from the air, and are preparing to do away with these pests of the sea almost instantly. Airplanes flying above the water can sight the under-sea boats much more quickly than surface vessels can.

MUST TAKE LEAD

The Congress of the United States is riveting keen eyes upon the progress of American war preparation. Congressman Ross Collins, writing in a recent Harpers Magazine, caustically points out that merely to duplicate Germany's war machine is folly. Germany, no doubt, has more surprises in the way of weapons and arms. The American general staff has this problem before it. It must build defense capable of meeting all of Germany's innovations, and it must build a war technique and a war machine utterly superior and utterly new as compared with the enemy's. This cannot be done by hit-or-miss methods. It must be done by the mobilization of American Edisons, scores of them, and laboratories constantly at work improving the old and originating the new. As is well known, no one has yet devised a means of repelling night invasion from the air; as is well known no one has yet perfected an anti-aircraft gun effective 50 per cent of its trials. As is well known, no piece of artillery has yet been created flexible enough and powerful enough to smash large tanks. There are scores of other needs that must be met by American Edisons.

Edison's method of work was that of the conscious, deliberate technician. He started the first invention factory. He founded an intelligent work shop which was devoted exclusively to invention. As early as 1890 he had in East Orange a large plant with engines, generators, machine shop, chemical laboratory, library and store room containing an immense amount of material. He was the directing genius of his staff of 80 expert assistants. He was no isolated dreamer living in a garret working on a single idea. He was a

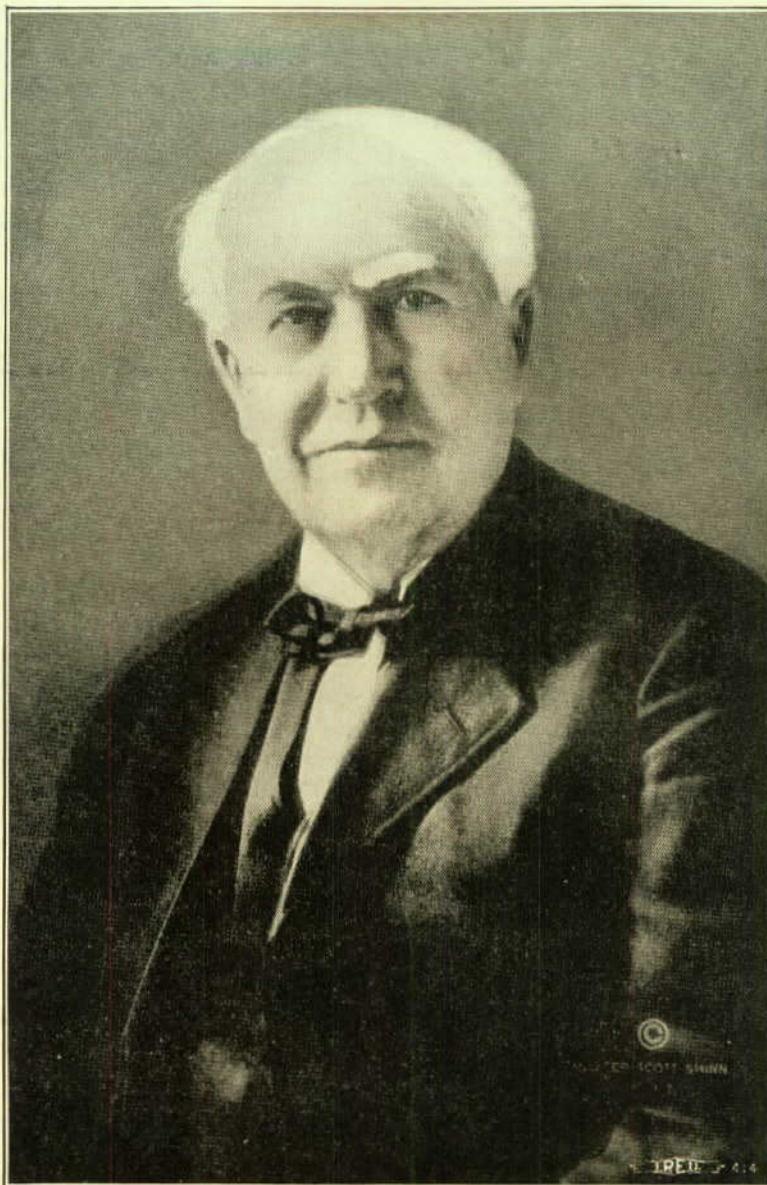
scientist dealing with a staff working with ideas together. This is the way it must be done now in this hour of crisis in America.

TO PRODUCE MARVELS

One of Edison's first problems was to "subdivide the electric light." Edison was methodical. His nerves were strong; his concentration was great. From Edison's brain streamed the whole modern power system. He perfected the generator; he built the meter. Other inventions streamed from his fertile brain: the talking machine, the movie camera and projector. Edison was intensely commercial; that is, he sought practical inventions that could be taken to the entire population at a profit. To our knowledge he never once worked on any invention that could be termed a war weapon. He was a man of peace and commerce. He illustrated the fact that an untutored boy with brilliant attributes could find his sphere of activity in these United States, go to work, and produce marvels. There are scores of Edisons latent in our population and these must be interested in the problem of defense. The inventors must be mobilized. They must be given laboratories if they haven't them, and they must be put upon the problem of collective invention just as Edison set himself to this task.

It is a known fact that wars have always greatly stimulated invention. It is significant that the engineers who built the great railroads to the West were army engineers trained in the destruction and reconstruction of bridges over streams in the Southland during the Civil War. General Dodge, a commander under Grant, later became the construction chief of the Union Pacific Railroad. General Grant in his personal memoirs has this to say about General Dodge:

"General Dodge . . . was an experienced railroad builder. He had no tools to work with except those of the pioneers—axes, picks and spades. . . . Blacksmiths were detailed and set to work making tools necessary in railroad and bridge building. Axemen were put to work getting out timber for bridges and cutting fuel for locomotives when the road should be completed. Car-builders were set to work repairing the locomotives and cars. Thus every branch of railroad building, making tools to work with, and supplying the workmen with food, was all going on at



THOMAS A. EDISON

once, and without the aid of a mechanic or labor except what the command itself furnished. . . .

"General Dodge had the work assigned him finished within 40 days after receiving his orders. The number of bridges to rebuild was 182, many of them over deep and wide chasms; the length of road repaired was 102 miles."

Wars stimulate invention, and it is correctly said that no weapon of aggression has ever been built to which a counter-weapon could not be created.

Electrical Revolution In Industry

The Industrial Revolution of 1910, to which historians have helpfully applied so precise a date, involved other matters than electric power. Quantity production, for example, had begun to change into mass production. The mere division of labor introduced by Arkwright in the 1780's and the system of interchangeable parts begun by Eli Whitney and Simeon

North at the turn of the century were not alone adequate to the growing demands of an integrated and socially democratic nation. While Whitney and his followers, abolishing the artisan tradition, found it desirable to make the separate parts of a machine separately and in quantity, each by a process of its own, our later industrialists had found it necessary further to subdivide each of these processes. Thus a gun barrel, for example, which had formerly been finished in a special department by one worker or a small group of workers using their machines in haphazard order, must now move along a line of machines each of which shall perform only one small operation. The parts must move in perfect order and as automatically as possible, and must arrive at the end of the line at a point of assembly. In mass production, too, the old division of labor into departments was changed by the new machine lines to a division into steps of a process. Such integration and coincidence were needed as to bring each finished piece into assembly with other finished pieces at the precise moment that the others were ready, so that the motion of producing a complete machine should be continuous and uninterrupted.

Now, plans of this sort had been conceived before electrification became general. But with shafts and belting a proper arrangement of machines was impossible. Under the old system similar machines could be grouped, but the new mass production demanded the juxtaposition of very unlike machines. With each machine connected, however, to its individual electric motor any arrangement became possible.

The application of electricity further increased accuracy, and hence interchangeability of parts. East of control reduced the probability of error, but new electrical measuring or gauging devices made possible dimensional accuracies to the ten thousandth of an inch. Finally, electrically operated conveyors realized the revolutionary dream of Henry Ford to bring the work to the man rather than the man to the work. As automaticity increases, the function of the conveyor will become to bring the work to the machine rather than to the man.

ROGER BURLINGAME.

Mechanics' War

The pictures on this page of Battery C of the 260th Coast Artillery—AA, illustrate with simple effectiveness the mechanical complexity of the instruments of modern war.

The height to which an anti-aircraft gun hurls its projectile and the speed with which the projectile must travel to reach a very considerable altitude are factors which command the ordinary civilian's respect.

Yet the firing of the gun is only the last of a multitudinous series of steps, reaching back into numerous laboratories, drafting rooms and workshops, wherein specialized knowledge in diverse fields and a host of separate skills have been co-ordinated with the object of making that projectile perform its difficult function.

The science of mechanics, which has been dependent upon the science of mathematics, has in turn produced a mathematical genius. The gun director pictured below is a mathematical machine which figures out problems and transmits its information to the guns by electrically-controlled dials in an infinite fraction of the time it would require a first rate mathematician to make the same computations.

The mere enumeration, without more, of some of the more obvious attributes and accessories of an AA gun must forcibly impress the observer with some notion of the profound portent of the phrase "mechanized warfare."



(Above) The anti-aircraft gun, nine tons of intensively-functionalized equipment, is shown above as it appears compactly slung on its custom-designed carrier. It is one of the most essential of mobile defensive weapons.

(At right) Its portable platform securely braced by the long steel arms unfolded from their mobile position, the AA gun is ready for action.

(Below) The AA gun battery unit. Reading across the picture from extreme left to right may be seen the portable power plant; the gun itself; the gun director (in the foreground, surrounded by a group of soldiers); the battery commander scope on tripod, used for checking the accuracy of gunfire, from which the information is relayed to the director; and the heightfinder.



APPRENTICE SYSTEM *Struck* *Blows in* MICHIGAN

It has happened. Using the strong arm of the state legislature and screened strategy, the organized employers of the state of Michigan have undertaken to capture the apprenticeship program hitherto operating under a federal statute giving joint control to employers and workers. A bill known as Senate Bill No. 365 has passed both houses of the Michigan State Legislature. The bill is entitled "A Bill to provide for a system of voluntary apprenticeship and the regulation and supervision of apprentice agreements; to establish a state apprenticeship coordinating authority; to encourage cooperation with state departments concerned with apprenticeships, and to repeal all Acts and parts of Acts inconsistent with the provisions of this Act."

This bill is in direct conflict with the bill set up by the federal government. The federal Act passed in the Seventy-fifth Congress, known as H. R. 7274, states:

LABOR'S SHARE ACKNOWLEDGED

"To enable the Department of Labor to formulate and promote the furtherance of labor standards necessary to safeguard the welfare of apprentices and to cooperate with the states in the promotion of such standards.

"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That

Strong manufacturers' association works behind screen to get control of apprenticeship training program

the Secretary of Labor is hereby authorized and directed to formulate and promote the furtherance of labor standards necessary to safeguard the welfare of apprentices, to extend the application of such standards by encouraging the inclusion thereof in contracts of apprenticeship, to bring together employers and labor for the formulation of programs of apprenticeship, to cooperate with State agencies engaged in the formulation and promotion of standards of apprenticeship and to cooperate with the National Youth Administration and with the Office of Education of the Department of the Interior in accordance with section 6 of the Act of February 23, 1917 (39 Stat. 932), as amended by Executive Order Numbered 6166, June 10, 1933, issued pursuant to an Act of June 30, 1932 (47 Stat. 414), as amended."

The federal apprenticeship program has been succeeding rapidly and well. With a staff of 100 field men the Federal Apprenticeship Committee has brought employers and unionists together in local joint committees, numbering hundreds, throughout the United States, and it is

because this program has succeeded so well that the Michigan manufacturers now seek to halt it by taking it over. It is noteworthy that the Michigan bill fixes the standard for apprenticeship training at two years instead of four, the standard set up by most of the craft unions in the country.

GOLF COURSE LOBBY

A near scandal in connection with the Michigan coup was revealed by the capture of a letter written by Larry Musser, chairman of the legislative committee. Larry Musser is an employee of the State Vocational Bureau and gets part of his pay from the federal government through John W. Studebaker's Office of Education. Whether Larry Musser is guilty of violating the Hatch Act, forbidding political activity, is now being investigated. He wrote the following letter: "Dear Fellow Co-ordinators:

"There have been some very complimentary congratulations received by your legislative committee for the fact that our Senate Bill 365 passed the Senate unanimously and the House of Representatives with only six votes against it. It is much too soon yet for congratulations. The governor has not yet signed the bill and indications are that it is going to take a tremendous amount of pressure to get him to sign it. Mr. Martel of the A. F. of L. and Mr. Miller of the C. I. O. are bringing all the pressure at their command to the governor to veto the bill. And incidentally they possess a lot of pressure. They helped elect Pat. The fight has just begun in earnest. Roll up your sleeves, boys.

"We are not asking you to do a thing we haven't done ourselves, but we are asking you to really kick in with all you've got if your job is going to be finished successfully. I have pushed Joe Baldwin to the limit; Martin is doing the same to Dr. Loupee of Dowagiac; and you should see the guys Nick Carter knows who are helping; I have telegrams from three Democratic county committeemen on the governor's desk. He also has a personal letter from me and from my superintendent and employers. I found a personal friend of the governor's in the president of our Rotary Club. He put in a word for us when he played golf with the governor the other day. If every one of the co-ordinators do at least that much Pat should sign it. School men, business men, labor men, and Democrats' letters and telegrams will all count, and it will take plenty of them to offset Martel and Miller. This is no longer a picnic. It's business. We either put up or shut up.

CELEBRATE AT WHOSE EXPENSE

"If we fail to convince the governor we're down but not out. If he vetoes the bill we still have a chance to pass it by two-thirds vote over his veto when the legislature meets for their final adjournment in about four or five weeks. The easiest way is for him to sign it. If he doesn't we've still got a fighting chance but with our backs to the wall. Save your congratulations, fellows, until the fight is

(Continued on page 384)



GREAT BUILDINGS LIKE THE GENERAL MOTORS ARE ERECTED BY UNION CRAFTSMEN

Federal enabling act
for establishment of
apprenticeship standards

I. B. E. W. Girds for Great Birthday CONVENTION

AFTER defense the chief subject of discussion on union floors throughout the United States and Canada is the coming convention of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

Unionists have already begun to elect delegates to the St. Louis meeting which is to open October 27. The first certified delegate to be received by Secretary Bugniazet in Washington was from Portsmouth, Ohio, in Gordon M. Freeman, international representative of the I. B. E. W., in charge of TVA work. Spirited elections are taking place all over the country for delegates. In most instances the slate carries twice as many delegates as there are positions to be filled. Many plans are being made to make the the twenty-first convention the greatest ever held by the Brotherhood.

The scene of the convention is the Jefferson Hotel, St. Louis. Adequate facilities are afforded by this hotel for taking

Brotherhood is stirred
by prospect of October-November
gathering in natal city
of St. Louis

care of large gatherings and adequate accommodations will be available.

ELECTRIC SHOW AND PARADE

Local Union No. B-1 is carrying on its own plans for the coming influx of key electrical workers. Local Union No. B-1 expects to celebrate in its own way the fiftieth anniversary of the foundation of the union at St. Louis. The plan of Local Union No. B-1 includes an electrical show to be held in the arena or the auditorium. In connection with this modern display recording the growth of electricity there will be a great parade in the downtown

area. Floats will predominate the parade. Contractors, supply houses, utilities will aid in the celebration. Already plans are being made to build an unusual float for Local Union No. B-1. Prizes will be offered for the best private car.

International officers are busy in Washington planning the convention program. The customary pattern will be followed. Speakers of national note are to be invited. The St. Louis convention will close a gap of a number of years in which no convention has been held. Due to the depression the Brotherhood decided it did not want the expense of the national meeting. In the meantime questions of importance were settled by the membership by means of the referendum principle. Following are the places and dates at which national conventions have been held:

St. Louis, Mo.	1891
Chicago, Ill.	1892
Cleveland, Ohio	1893
Washington, D. C.	1895
Detroit, Mich.	1897
Pittsburgh, Pa.	1899
St. Louis, Mo.	1901
Salt Lake City, Utah	1903
Louisville, Ky.	1905
Chicago, Ill.	1909
Rochester, N. Y.	1911
Boston, Mass.	1913

(Continued on page 377)



APPROPRIATE IT IS TO HOLD A NATIONAL CONVENTION OF A GREAT LABOR UNION IN A HOTEL CALLED HOTEL THOMAS JEFFERSON



How the waters of the Columbia come down over the wheels of Bonneville.

GREAT FIGHT *on* PUBLIC POWER *Policy*

ON June 23 Congressman Knute Hill of Washington, introduced a bill into the Congress. This is designated as H. R. 5129, but it is known throughout the capital of the country as the Ickes bill. The bill is described as "A BILL for the development and conservation of the resources of the Pacific Northwest through the wide distribution of electric energy generated by certain Federal projects, for the improvement of navigation and the promotion of the national defense, and for other purposes."

The introduction of this bill reveals a sharp difference of opinion between public power persons in the government and in those organizations most clearly concerned with the production and distribution of power. It is expected that Senator Homer T. Bone of Washington will introduce a bill shortly that will represent sharp revision and keen opposition to the Ickes bill. Whether some Senator will introduce a companion bill of H. R. 5129 in the Senate is not yet revealed, but it is likely that some Senator will be authorized to do so.

COLLECTIVE BARGAINING CONTROVERSY

The Bone bill and the Hill bill offer contrasting points. The Senator Bone bill provides for outright collective bargaining in all branches of the new authority that is created by the Act. The Hill bill offers collective bargaining but

Historic contest
between two schools of
thought. Principles of democ-
racy involved. Bills in Congress
affect northwest

also neutralizes this concession to labor by clauses which also provide for civil service. The sharpest contrast between the two bills and the two schools of thought is represented by their position on local autonomy. The Bone bill provides for control of the new authority by a board appointed by the President and approved by Congress on the TVA plan. The Ickes bill centers complete control of the project in the Department of the Interior—in the control of Mr. Ickes himself. The Secretary of the Interior is mentioned in H. R. 5129 more than 35 times.

The Columbia Power Trades Council, representing the A. F. of L. unions of the Northwest, organized in January of this year, has gone on record for collective bargaining and local autonomy. It is expected that the Columbia Power Trades Council will support the Bone bill and will oppose the Hill bill. The Columbia Power Trades Council, at its second meeting in Portland in February, 1941, took definite action on the following policy:

"In accordance with national policy, expressed in Railroad Labor Act, Norris-LaGuardia Act, National Labor Relations Act, Wagner-Peyser Act, the administration shall recognize cooperation between management and labor as indispensable to the accomplishment of the public purposes of this Act, and shall deem that such cooperation rests upon the mutual understanding between the administration and its employees arrived at through the processes of collective bargaining."

LOCAL CONTROL PREFERRED

The Columbia Power Trades Council considers that this policy as expressed in their action will be fulfilled if any bill introduced in the Congress affecting distribution of power at Bonneville and Grand Coulee will contain the following clause:

"Subject to the provisions of this Act and of other laws of the United States, the Corporation shall deal collectively with its employees through representatives of their own choosing and is authorized to enter into written or oral contracts with such employee representatives."

However, the Columbia Power Trades Council holds that local autonomy grows naturally out of collective bargaining inasmuch as the workers live in the power district, are citizens there and look to their respective communities for their continuous livelihood. It holds that the best results are secured if the administration of a power project is controlled by a board appointed by the President of the United States from a panel of citizens who in turn would live in these communities, share the problems of these communities and get their continuous livelihood in these communities. The Columbia Power Trades Council thus arrays itself below what it believes to be democratic decentralization.

The following organizations compose the Columbia Power Trades Council:

Building and Construction Section,
Washington State Federation of
Labor, Seattle
Salem Trades and Labor Council,
Salem
Local Union No. 1, Bricklayers,
Portland
Grand Coulee Central Labor Council,
Grand Coulee
Local Union No. 63, International As-
sociation of Machinists, Portland
Local Union No. B-125, I. B. E. W.,
Portland
Salem Building Trades Council, Salem
Joint Council No. 28, Teamsters,
Seattle
Local Union No. 87, Operating Engi-
neers, Portland
Local Union No. 320, General Laborers,
Portland
Local Union 2416, Piledrivers and
Bridgemen
Hoisting and Portable Engineers,
Portland
Local Union No. 1707, Carpenters,
Kelso-Longview, Wash.

Western Washington Council of Laborers, Tacoma, Wash.
 Local Union No. 10, Painters, Portland
 Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers Union, Portland
 Bridge Workers, Seattle
 Metal Trades Council, Portland
 Local Union No. B-48, I. B. E. W., Portland
 Local Union No. 1432, Machinists, Portland
 Northwest District Council of Technical Engineers, Seattle
 Portland Building Trades Council, Portland
 Local Union No. B-77, I. B. E. W., Seattle
 Teamsters Union, Portland
 Columbia District Council of Laborers, Kelso-Longview
 Oregon State Federation of Labor
 Local Union No. 82, Plasterers and Cement Finishers, Portland
 Local Union No. 79, Technical Engineers, Portland
 Local Union No. B-280, I. B. E. W., Salem, Oreg.
 Building Trades Council, Vancouver
 Washington State Federation of Labor
 Local Union No. B-659, I. B. E. W., Medford, Oreg.
 Grand Coulee Building Trades Council, Grand Coulee
 Local Union No. 1432, Machinists, Portland
 Washington State Council of Carpenters, Olympia, Wash.

OTHER GROUPS FAVOR POLICY

The president of the Columbia Power Trades Council is D. E. Nickerson, executive secretary of the Oregon State Federation of Labor. The vice president is James A. Taylor, president of the Washington State Federation of Labor. The secretary and treasurer is O. G. Harback, international representative of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

Besides the Columbia Power Trades Council it is known that the newly organized Northwest Power Association has taken a strong stand for local autonomy. The Northwest Power Association is an organization of publicly-owned municipal plants in the states of Washington and Oregon. The National Popular Government League is also reported as opposed to centralization of power in the central government.

R. I. Clayton, business manager of Local Union No. B-125, Portland, Oreg., introduced into the Oregon State Federation of Labor convention last month the Columbia Power Trades Council's resolution on collective bargaining and it was passed without opposition. This resolution will also be introduced into the Washington State Federation of Labor convention. It will probably reach the A. F. of L. convention in Seattle.

In Washington it is regarded as a certainty that if the Ickes bill is passed and the Bone bill is rejected by Congress that the TVA is ultimately to be affected and will ultimately drift into the hands of the Department of the Interior. The TVA is regarded as a marked example of suc-

cessful decentralized operation. David E. Lilienthal spoke in Portland, Oreg., on December 3, 1940, and said:

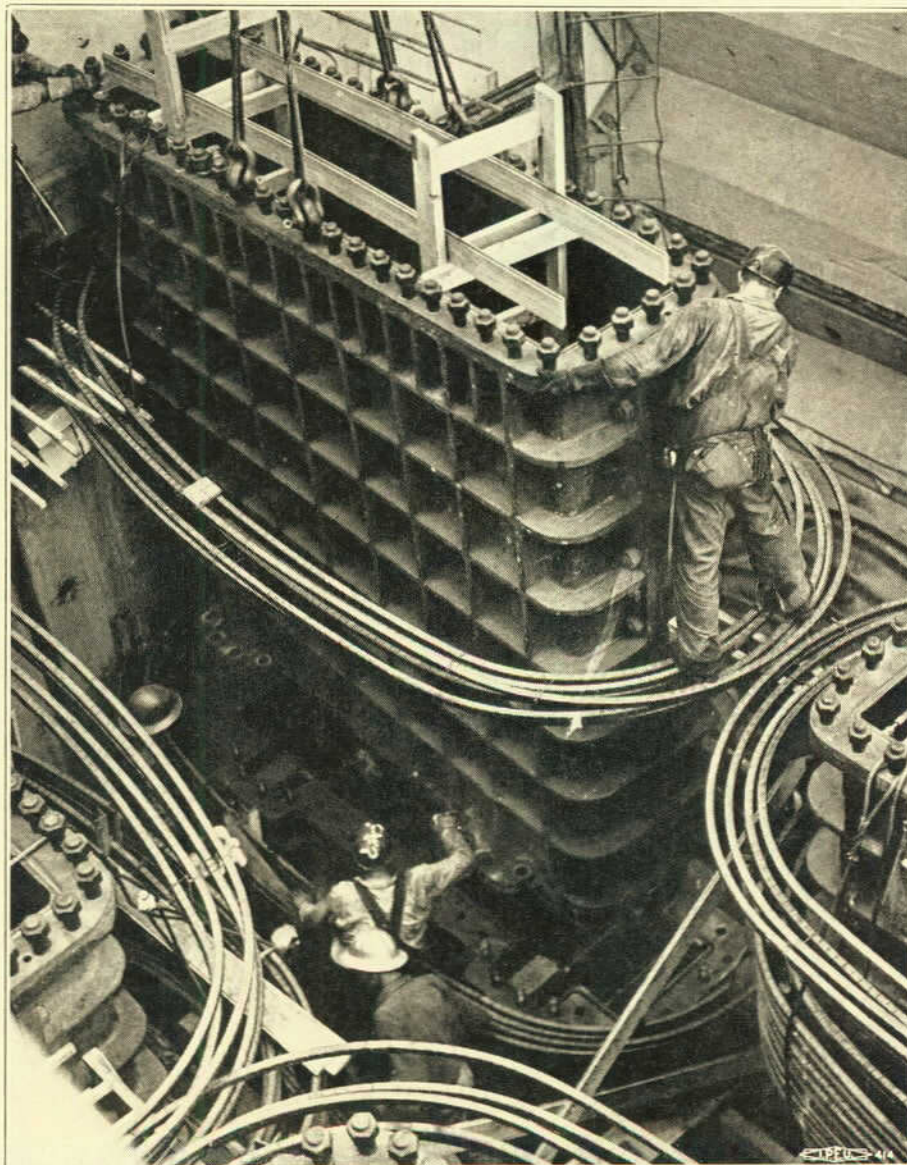
MENACING POLICY TREND

"That we face danger in America by reason of the great size of our enterprises, that we should be concerned about overcentralization of governmental powers is, I believe, clear. For the concentration of power at the center is the most characteristic and at the same time the most disturbing tendency of our times. European headlines, the statistics of American business, and the pages of the Congressional Record persistently tell a similar story. The dangers implicit in vast size, the evils that threaten when power is exercised far from those whom it affects—these are hazards common to the world today. We must devise defenses against these hazards if we are to retain democracy in more than mere form. The TVA is an example of the *decentralized administration of centralized authority*. Time may prove that the greatest value of the TVA to the nation is as a specific workable way to avoid the dangers of re-

mote and overcentralized government, as a method of bringing the national government closer to the people and the regions of America, to give them a greater voice in their national government.

"These are days of the flowering of centralization. Everywhere small units and local controls are vanishing. In the cause of efficiency, independent units of business in the United States have been absorbed into mammoth enterprises. As the price of peace abroad, small nations have been robbed of their sovereignty and whole peoples denied participation in the decisions of their states. Men whose initiative and power of decision have been stifled, clerks and tenants who once were storekeepers and independent farmers, towns that have been sterilized and nations disenfranchised—all alike are paying the tribute finally exacted for the progress advanced by remote control. Within our democratic structure centralization grows. Commerce and finance led the way during the twenties and the thirties. Centralization of public authority has inevitably followed."

(Continued on page 384)



Courtesy U. S. Bureau of Reclamation

ONE OF THE GREAT GATES AT GRAND COULEE GOING INTO POSITION

HUGE POWER *Output* Involved in ST. LAWRENCE

ONCE again the St. Lawrence project has come into the lime-light of public attention—this time, perhaps, to stay until the plan becomes a reality.

The St. Lawrence development contemplates a combination seaway and hydroelectric power project. The seaway plan would provide for a unified water route from the Great Lakes to the Atlantic Ocean, a distance of 2,687 miles. By far the greater portion of this extensive marine highway, however, is already in existence. It consists of the natural waterways of the lakes and rivers, plus the locks and canals which are the product of man's industry. Only 258 miles, less than 10 per cent of the total, remain to be completed. The uncompleted sections would require the construction of additional locks to accommodate vessels to the varying water levels which aggregate approximately 580 feet between Lake Superior and St. Lawrence tidewater, and the dredging of channels in certain places to a minimum depth of 27 feet.

CONSTRUCTION REQUIREMENTS

Original or additional locks would be required at the following points: in the St. Mary's River, connecting Lakes Superior and Huron; in the International Rapids section of the St. Lawrence River, bordering New York; and at the Soulanges and Lachine Canals, both of which are in Canada. Additional dredging

Seaways controversy depends on transportation and hydroelectric debate

would be required in the St. Mary's River, in Lake St. Clair and its two connecting rivers, and at the Welland Canal between Lakes Erie and Ontario.

PRODUCTION UPS LIVING STANDARDS

The desirability of a navigable waterway from the Great Lakes to the sea by way of the St. Lawrence has long been recognized by many people in both the United States and Canada, the first proposal therefor having originated more than a century ago. An appreciation of power aspects of the St. Lawrence project, however, naturally depended upon the development of applied electricity and accordingly was of more recent origin. But in later years, especially since the beginning of the century, the power side of the project has received an ever-growing emphasis.

The International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers has long advocated the development of hydroelectric resources. This policy is based upon the proposition that the first step on the way to an increase in living standards is an increase in pro-

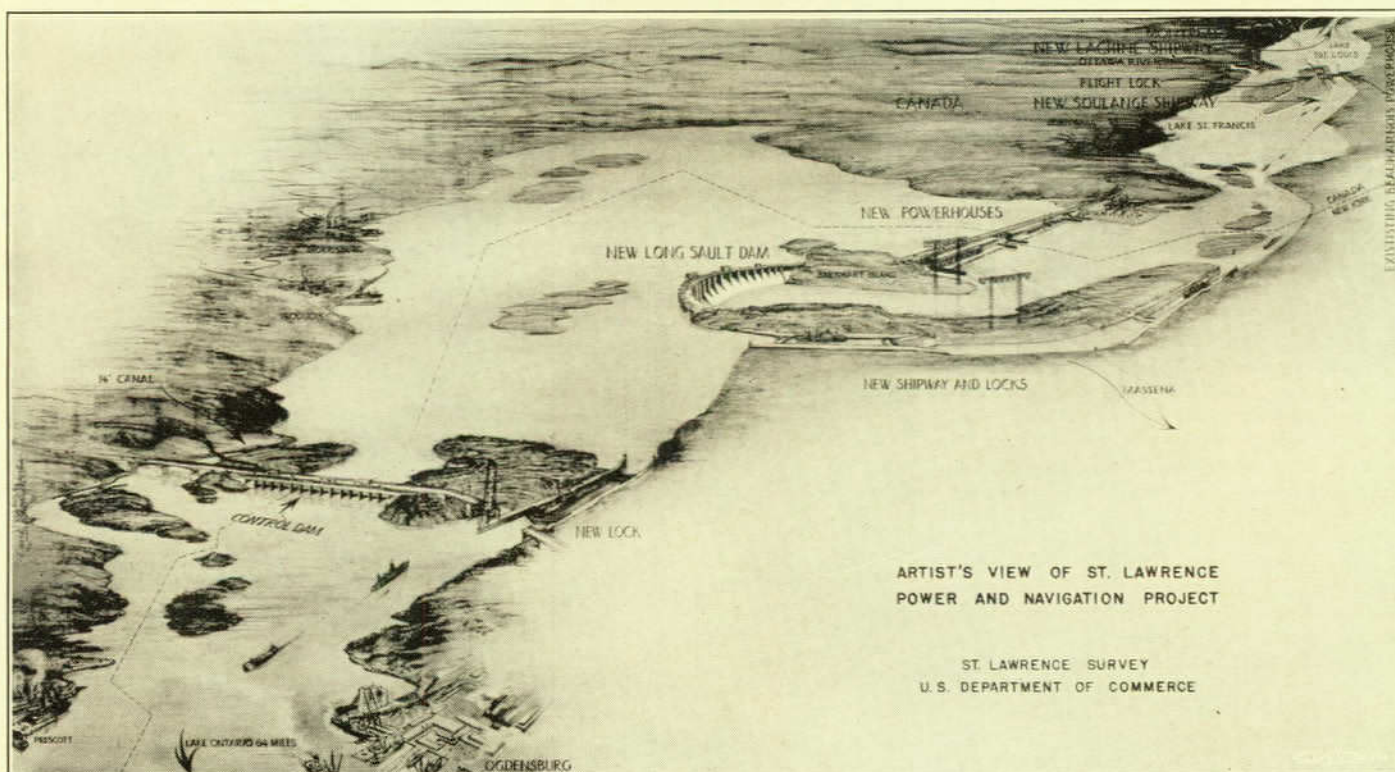
ductive capacity. In the field of economic production, electric energy is the most versatile and boundless force subject to man's control.

Consistent with its general policy, therefore, the I. B. E. W. has supported the St. Lawrence hydroelectric project. As long ago as 1924, I. B. E. W. International President James P. Noonan served on the St. Lawrence Commission of the United States under the chairmanship of the then Secretary of Commerce, Herbert Hoover. The commission submitted an exhaustive report, based upon a two-year study and a consideration of the many earlier engineering and social reports, in which it recommended both the construction of the St. Lawrence-Great Lakes seaway and the St. Lawrence Power project in cooperation with the Dominion of Canada. This report, as all those preceding and following likewise did, recognized the special benefits which New York would derive from the program and, accordingly, recommended a formula wherein the state of New York would bear a proportionate share of the cost. This point is emphasized because some opponents of the program foster the impression that the cost of the power development would be distributed on all taxpayers without regard to benefits, an impression contrary to realities.

ACTION DEFERRED

Every administration since Wilson's has favored development of the St. Lawrence, and both major parties have adopted recommendations to that end. President Hoover negotiated a treaty with Canada which provided for its joint development by both countries, which was submitted to the U. S. Senate in November, 1932. Thereafter there were ex-

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THE ST. LAWRENCE PROJECT IN BIRD'S EYE

Courtesy U. S. Bureau of Reclamation

THE agency of government pledged to bring electric light and power to the twilit homes of the American farmers has brought the first public building of European modern style to Washington, D. C., and placed it on fashionable Connecticut Avenue. Already it has become a center of attraction to visitors to the nation's capital and has served to advertise the REA's widespread program to raise the standard of life on American farms. Behind the erection of this functional-design building is a romantic incident which ties Vienna before the coming of Adolf Hitler to the new Washington.

One day several years ago, John C. Carmody, then administrator of the Rural Electrification Administration, was returning from Europe on an American steamship. He learned that William Lescaze, the architect of the famous Lescaze apartment houses in Vienna, was traveling third class to America. These apartment houses won world-wide attention by the fact that they became the tombs of their inhabitants when fascists leveled artillery guns upon them in the first battle for Vienna.

Mr. Carmody brought William Lescaze up to his cabin and they became friends. Lescaze in America became a successful architect, and when he learned the Rural Electrification Administration was considering the erection of a building that would epitomize its aims, Lescaze declared he believed the site would lend itself to the European modern style. He drew the plans for the building which is regarded as one of the fine specimens of modern art so prevalent in Sweden, Denmark, Austria and France. His drawing of plans was regarded as a work of love.

EXTENSIVELY ELECTRIFIED

The new Longfellow Building in Washington, D. C., was the most brightly lighted building in any national capital on April 16 this year, according to Harry Slattery, administrator of the Rural Electrification Administration which occupies the building. As is appropriate, the building is extensively electrified. The main line, which is three-phase 208 volts, has a capacity of 6,000 amperes. The refrigeration units for air conditioning have a capacity of 800 amperes, the air conditioning units capacity of 600 amperes, and the elevators a capacity of 1,000 amperes. The lighting for 12 floors and basement is provided on six circuits of 300 amperes each, one of 400 amperes and one of 70 amperes. The boiler room has 300 amperes, and there is a 1,000-ampere allowance for emergency purposes. Plug-in strip with outlets each 18 inches lines the outer building walls.

When the REA was first organized in 1935, the entire staff was housed in the old Blaine mansion at 2000 Massachusetts Avenue, N. W. As the program expanded and new employees were added, additional space was rented in the Investment Building, Rust Building, and other structures. REA now occupies all or part of nine different buildings in downtown Washington. The Blaine mansion now is occupied by the administrator, Harry Slattery, and his staff, the information

REA Brings New ARCHITECTURE to D. C.

Modern structure,
ablaze at night, becomes landmark on fashionable Connecticut Avenue

division, personnel division, and parts of the legal and management divisions.

The 12-story Longfellow Building, designed by Mr. Lescaze, architect, of New York, is one of the most modern in appearance and equipment in the capital. Of unusual construction, it depends for support on internal concrete pillars; thus the outer walls are merely a "curtain," making possible unbroken stretches of windows on three sides of the building. It is entirely air conditioned, and ceilings are acoustically treated.

LEASED TO GOVERNMENT

The building, erected by the National Home Library Foundation and the Mt. Vernon Mortgage Company, has been leased by the Department of Agriculture. REA will occupy nine and one-half floors, the remainder of the space being used by the Farm Security Administration for part of its business management division which is moving out of the City Club Building. The builder is John McShain, Inc.

The entire building is soundproofed, and each floor has an individual air-conditioning control. Partitions, installed in small units, can easily be rearranged if necessary.

Prominent among the valued facilities of the new building is a conference room seating 100 persons. It was first used for the fifteenth conference of REA superintendents and managers last month.

The JOURNAL first published articles on modern architecture in Europe in June, 1931. We gave in full the presentation of C. H. van der Leeuw's views when he was in this country lecturing on modern architecture.

The "international modern" movement starts from the human beings who have to live or work in the building, whether it be a dwelling house or a factory or an office building. The needs (not to say rights) of the human being are to be paramount. As a second point the technical demands are fully considered. Far from the battle going on between designer or technical manager and architect in olden days, the modern architect takes their demands as part and parcel of his job.

The third point—really the outcome of the two former—is for the architect to bring all this into a balanced and harmonious form. For many people the out-

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LONGFELLOW BUILDING (REA) AT NIGHT

—Courtesy REA



THESE LADS AND LASSIES DESERVE THE BEST OF FOODS

Courtesy WPA

U. S. Hopes to Go on "GOLD STANDARD" DIET

If rat mothers are deprived of certain foods, the rat babies will have crooked bones. If other foods are withheld, other forms of deformity or sickness ensue. This is what research scientists found out from experiments in laboratories on the effect of giving or withholding certain foods from animals. Then, in later investigations they found that humans also grow up with crooked bones, poor eyesight, soft teeth, mental stodginess, because of diet deficiencies.

Now a new yardstick for adequate nutrition has been formulated, and a nationwide effort is promised, as a part of national defense, to bring all Americans up to this diet level. Organized labor should be eager to cooperate in such a program, which means better health for the nation's workers and their families; and also backs our age-old contention that the worker's efficiency demands an adequate wage.

"We know today, beyond all doubt, that the average American diet does not provide what men and women ought to have, nor what the children of today need to become vigorous citizens of tomorrow," said Dr. Russell M. Wilder of the Mayo Clinic, speaking at the National Nutrition Conference for Defense recently.

HUNGRY RICH

That other nations are on a lower nutrition level than we are ought not make us feel satisfied with ourselves. This country produces in abundance every article of food needed to put all of us at the peak of health, so far as food can do this. The shame is that we have not solved the problem of putting this abundance onto

Science now has simple tool by which whole levels of national health may be raised

the tables of those who would gladly consume their share.

Not only the poor are suffering from "hidden hunger." Many who are able to set a lavish board are stinting themselves on essential foods because they don't know any better. Almost everyone has something to learn because of very new discoveries. Even the medical profession, Dr. Wilder admits, must continue to study the relation of diet to health.

Generations of rats were born, lived, and died in their cages as scientists gradually accumulated certain conclusions in a groping progress painfully slow. They could not be certain that the same dietary causes and effects would apply with humans because even if human guinea pigs are willing, such studies take much time, and many studies must be made before a result can be accepted as conclusive.

However, the evidence came in another way. Research chemists discovered how to make vitamin concentrates. Doctors began to try these on the poverty-stricken clinic patients suffering from severe malnutrition. Certain diseases have long been recognized as due to diet deficiencies—pellagra, beri-beri, scurvy, rickets. When recognizable cases of these appeared, they responded rather quickly to appropriate vitamin concentrates. Experimentation in the laboratory is still going on with an ever-increasing volume of knowledge, and the knowledge gained is being put into use with ever-increasing confi-

dence. Methods of making a laboratory diagnosis of vitamin deficiency are now available, at least for several of the vitamins, and physicians can now think and work in terms of micrograms of vitamin concentrates.

GROCERY LIST FOR HEALTH

More important for most of us who do not show severe diet deficiencies, a nutrition standard has been worked out in terms of the daily grocery order so that by making wise choices we can build up and maintain health.

It is never advisable to dose yourself with vitamin concentrates without a reliable diagnosis. The chances are at least 99 out of 100 that you will get the wrong one or the wrong amount. Like the fellow who doses himself with patent medicine, at the best you'll be wasting your money and at the worst you will get a harmful effect. Investing your money in the proper foods is something any intelligent, informed person can do. Unless you are nutritionally run down because of severe deficiencies in the past, you can get everything you need in your three meals a day.

Dr. Thomas Parran, Surgeon General of the Public Health Service, an authority who combines scientific knowledge with enthusiasm for public service, made this statement:

"Now, for the first time, the United States has definite nutrition recommendations from an authoritative national committee which has pooled all available knowledge on foods and drawn a blueprint of the amounts and kinds of dietary essentials for good health. This is a yardstick which is a challenge to all of us. With the exception of families of the lowest income groups, this yardstick can be attained now. There is no narrow list of foods from which to draw. Ample allowance is made for geographical differences in prices of foods. Many diets today do not reach these standards. This is a dangerous situation. Our work is to bring the story of good nutrition to every American family. Those who can afford the foods recommended will want to include all of them."

He then made this significant remark: "Those whose budgets do not permit them to buy what they need are the responsibility of all of us."

Expressed in terms of daily food the nutritional "gold standard" seems very, very simple. You may say, at first glance, "This is exactly what I always eat!" But make a careful analysis of what you regularly eat. Does your family use this amount of milk per person every day? Do you use whole-grain or enriched bread, flour and cereals? Do you eat every day tomatoes, citrus fruit or other good sources of vitamin C? Every one of the items in this list is regarded as a necessary part of the adequate daily diet. Data from hundreds of nutritional studies and work of nutrition authorities were assembled. A nutrition standard was expressed in laboratory terms—calories, protein, calcium, iron, various vitamins measured in milligrams. To simplify it back into terms of food again required careful study.

NUTRITION STANDARD FOR DAILY DIET

One pint of milk for an adult; more for a child.

A serving of meat (and cheaper cuts are just as nutritious).

One egg or some suitable substitute such as navy beans.

Two vegetables, one of which should be green or yellow.

Two fruits, one of which should be rich in vitamin C, found abundantly in citrus fruits or tomatoes.

Some butter (or oleomargarine with vitamin A added).

Breads, flour and cereal, most or preferably all, whole grain or enriched.

Other foods to satisfy the appetite.

The emphasis has now swung away from a quantity standard of food, as expressed in terms of calories, to a much more exact quality standard which will prevent "hidden hungers" unsatisfied by mere bulk of food. (Incidentally, overweight is as common a symptom of malnutrition as is underweight, according to Dr. Wilder.)

Farms of the United States have plenty of capacity to produce these essentials of diet not only for ourselves but for the people of Great Britain—indeed, we have surpluses in many categories at present. But that's because, it was estimated, no less than 40 per cent of us are failing to get enough food, or enough of the right kinds of food. If everybody in the United States were receiving the essentials on the dietary "gold standard" we would consume twice as much green vegetables and fruits as we do now, 70 per cent more tomatoes and citrus fruits; 35 per cent more eggs; 15 per cent more butter and 20 per cent more milk. Authority for these figures is Secretary of Agriculture Wickard. What he and Vice President Henry Wallace have in mind is a gradual increase in farm production of these items. Right now, to take care of our needs and those of Great Britain, an increase is planned in production of eggs, milk, canned tomatoes, dried beans and pork.

EVIDENCE OF MALNUTRITION

How many people are seriously affected in health by nutritional deficiencies? Physical examinations of young men called under the Selective Service reveals an appalling percentage. A million young men were examined. Some 380,000 were rejected as physically unfit under present standards. And it was estimated that "perhaps one-third of the rejections were due either directly or indirectly to nutritional deficiencies." This is 15 per cent of the total number examined.

Revelations like this, coupled with the very recent discoveries in the science of nutrition, were what led to the calling of the first National Nutrition Conference. Some 900 leaders, chosen because they already had a practical grasp of the problem, were called together by Federal Security Administrator Paul V. McNutt.

They worked together, morning, noon and night, sometimes in general sessions and sometimes in sectional meetings to attack the problem from different angles. Vice President Wallace gave them this keynote:

"How to use our soil, our farmers, our processors, our distributors and our knowledge to produce the maximum of abounding health as a broad foundation on which we can build all the rest of our hemisphere defense." At the end of the session the following recommendations were unanimously adopted by the delegates:

I. The great and sometimes startling advances in our knowledge of nutrition in recent years have made it clear that the food an individual eats fundamentally affects his health, strength, stamina, nervous condition, morale, and mental functioning. In view of these proven facts, it is vital for the United States to make immediate and full use of the newer knowledge of nutrition in the present national emergency. To neglect this aspect of defense would be as hazardous as to neglect military preparedness.

II. The newer knowledge of nutrition should be used not only for the benefit of our armed forces, who must of course be adequately fed, but for that of all workers in industries directly and indirectly related to defense, and also for the civilian population as a whole. Wars are won or lost according to the health, courage and calmness of whole populations and their ability to exert themselves to the utmost, and this is particularly true in modern total warfare.

III. Recent dietary studies among large representative samples of the people of the United States, clinical studies among smaller groups, and the examination of men called up for military service show clearly that poor diets and undernourishment are widespread in this country. The conditions revealed corroborate scientific findings. While these conditions offer no

ground for alarmist statements, they are serious enough to be a genuine cause of weakness in the present national emergency and to warrant national attention and concerted action. A widespread disease epidemic would receive such attention immediately. Undernourishment is more insidious and less obvious in its effects, but it is not less harmful.

METHODS OF ATTACK

The problem of undernourishment has medical, social, economic, and psychological aspects; and to attack it on a national scale will require peculiarly widespread and whole-hearted cooperation on the part of all our population. This conference urges the following lines of attack as particularly important:

(1) The use of the recommended allowances of calories, protein and certain important minerals and vitamins, prepared by the Committee on Food and Nutrition of the National Research Council, both as the general goal for good nutrition in the United States and as the yardstick by which to measure progress toward that goal.

(2) Translation of these allowances, and other similar technical material, into terms of everyday foods and appetizing meals suitable for families and individuals at different economic levels in such a way that the newer knowledge of nutrition can be applied simply and practically, in every home, and in accordance with the food preferences of the family.

(3) Vigorous and continuous research to add to our present knowledge of the nutritional needs of individuals, the nutritional status of groups in the population, the nutritive content of everyday foods, and the effects of various methods of processing, storing and cooking on their nutritive value.

(4) More widespread education of doctors, dentists, social-service workers,

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Courtesy Federal Surplus Commodities Corp.

THE UNITED STATES PRODUCES BOUNTIFULLY, BOTH IN QUANTITY AND VARIETY

AMERICAN Radio Men

Can Go to ENGLAND

A RADIO brain with keen eyes and sensitive ears, capable of detecting enemy bombers afar off and guiding pursuit planes to them in the night, has been invented in Great Britain. It has been described as England's foremost secret weapon.

Great Britain has broadcast an appeal to the United States for radio technicians to help manufacture and operate this remarkable invention. The device is described as so complicated that it takes longer to train a man to service one than it does to make one. A voluntary army of 13,000 technicians is wanted by Great Britain. It is expected that the universal use of this robot will give England the conquest of the air by night even as England has had it by day.

DESTRUCTION IN NIGHT

One British Cabinet member described the gadget as "a radio that finds the enemy in the darkness, that seeks him out through the clouds . . . that sends an avenging fighter to the place where he will meet the lurking bomber and bring him to destruction."

President Roosevelt has announced that Americans may enlist in the British forces and retain their American citizenship. He regards this procedure as entirely legal. Young Americans with technical training may apply for non-combatant work in Great Britain, chiefly

Way set up for
recruiting technicians to man
England's foremost secret
weapon

servicing such devices as the new radio-operated plane locator.

The recruits will wear distinctive uniforms, will receive wages ranging from \$24.12 to \$38.65 a week plus board and lodging, and be transported to Britain and back at the war's end at British expense.

Applications for this particular branch of the service may be addressed to the British Consulate General, 25 Broadway, New York. It is believed that U. S. Employment Offices will soon be ready to advance such applications for non-combatant service to the British Consulate General in New York.

Of course, the new radiolocator is a secret weapon and little is known about it, but it is believed that electric waves signal the position and course of enemy bombers miles away. The British Cabinet member went on to say: "Although this is not the time to talk about the peacetime application of radiolocation, it is no exaggeration to state that when this system is fully applied to sea and air navigation in peace, most shipwrecks will be eliminated; there need never be another Titanic dis-

aster, and many causes of accident to aircraft will be abolished."

PERFECTED IN SECRET

Radiolocation has been a development of radio science since 1935. The British Cabinet officer said the present device had been "brought to manhood in secret and had made a laboratory trick into an instrument of practical warfare." The invention is credited to Robert Watt and has been kept so secret that in the military service it had been referred to by three letters only and even these could not be whispered outside the War Office.

The secret weapon has been brought to high efficiency during the last few months. Its efficiency has increased from 10 per cent to more than 50 per cent and when it has reached 70 per cent, the German night menace will be practically at an end. British night-fighters are now painted black. By use of the new gadget they can be poised on the ground or waiting in the air for the coming bombers. The present need is a building-up of the British technical corps.

Some informed sources recently declared that even in its first limited use the device helped greatly last autumn in the terrific air war and that its increasing use had a bearing on the recent lull in nazi activity over Britain. Previously detectors were of the mechanical ear type—picking up and amplifying the sound of airplane motors overhead or near. It is said unofficially that virtually the same principle has been applied in submarine detection.

TECHNICIANS URGENTLY NEEDED

It is debatable whether the Germans are using this device or some other device, but the British do not believe that the Germans are using it in a wholesale way.

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HEADS OF RADIO BROADCAST UNIONS MEET IN WASHINGTON

BEVIN'S *Voice Crosses* the ATLANTIC OCEAN

Ernest Bevin, British Minister of Labor, well known to the United States, broadcast this speech in June to the National Conference of Social Workers in the United States.

WELCOME this opportunity to speak to the National Conference of Social Workers of the United States, and that pleasure is added to by the fact that I am responding to a request of my good friend, John Winant. We both have this in common: that we both dreamt of a better world, and we strove internationally to achieve it; but our efforts, together with those of others, have been thwarted by the injection of the nazi war policy into the body politic of Europe and the world. We have not lost our faith in the possibility of establishing sound social conditions for the people of the world; we've just been turned aside from this great work for the moment. It is rather as if a people of a city, carrying on their daily tasks, were suddenly struck by a foul disease. The people must set aside their normal efforts; they leave them to allow much that was on hand to wait over for a later day and direct the whole of their energies to fighting and stamping out the disease, which, if allowed to go unchecked, would destroy them. Like an epidemic, this beastly war spirit of Germany has caused a world upheaval twice in a quarter of a century.

UNITED AGAINST GERMANY

I am sure it is accepted by the good folks in the United States, just as it is in Great Britain and in the British Commonwealth of Nations, that the health and progressive state of society depend upon the proper functioning of democracy—a conception which allows for the spiritual urge that is within man to express and translate itself into the cultural and economic life of the country. It accepts the doctrine that the maintenance of a healthy life and cooperation between peoples and nations must depend upon the use of reason and not force, and when the spirit of dictatorship and aggression seeks to prevent the use of reason and destroy the normal relationship between peoples, then it must be met with stubborn resistance and unity of purpose, in order that it may be checked and the thing itself finally destroyed.

I am often asked by visitors to Great Britain to explain why labour over here is so wholeheartedly supporting the national effort in this great struggle. My answer is that we regard this war as a righteous one. We know there can be no material gain. Indeed, whatever the result, the expenditure and loss of wealth will be colossal. But we are determined to

"We will not be driven back into slavery." British labor leader broadcasts to America

preserve our spiritual inheritance. We will not be driven back into slavery. The great driving power within us urging us on is the spirit of the crusade against evil. We have, as a people, emerged from feudalism. We have overcome the main ravages of the industrial revolution. We have struggled through the years in order to establish adult suffrage, true and free education. We have fought our way through miserable periods of poverty and inequality, and at last arrived at a stage where all the barriers which stood in the way of the people themselves, working out their own destiny, have been destroyed.

We were turning this new-found power to account—for, in spite of all our economic difficulties, we were tearing down our slums, rebuilding our cities and wiping out the terrible mortgage handed on to us from the nineteenth century; we had developed a status and a position which had carried us much further ahead than the mere stage of agitation. Indeed, we had won a position which gave the ordinary man and woman a full opportunity for constructive and creative work, and we were rapidly writing the characteristics of our age and the higher expression of this urge on the pages of a new civilization. The last half century in this Old Country had been more progressive than any age which had preceded it. The great desire of the people for justice and decency in the world had caused us to expand and grant freedom to others who were within the commonwealth, and this was likely to go on with even greater rapidity. The British people do not believe in dominating others. They want to live on terms of equality inside and outside the commonwealth, and our conception of the oneness of the human family and the desire to promote cooperation with other peoples was expressed in itself in all our international relationships.

DESTRUCTIVE FORCE, NAZISM

Grasp then the spirit that this background had created within us. With a vista of opportunity and advancement before us, the citadels of privilege falling, the education of our children expanding, and you can understand how our great British labour movement viewed this monster of destruction, striding, as it were, over the face of Europe and approaching us with all his menaces. We



ERNEST BEVIN,
British Minister of Labor

realized that if he were not resisted and hurled back our children would be condemned to centuries of struggle before they again established their freedom. We had before our eyes examples of nazi activities and methods in Germany itself. Our colleagues who had worked with us in the international movement and had striven for the uplift of their own people had been murdered. It was a crime in the eyes of these tyrants for men to use reason or collaborate with the world outside. We saw the democracy of Czechoslovakia go down; Warsaw in a pile of ruins; Poland, with its checkered and thwarted history, again ravaged. We witnessed Norway, Holland, Belgium and France, which had meant so much to us, put under the conqueror's heel.

The trade unions recognized from the very first that this was a monster of destruction, and fought by every means in their power to resist it and to arouse un-

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Zinc And The Public Interest

By O. A. FREDERICKSON,

National Electric Products Corp.

This statement, presented to O. P. M. on the occasion of discussion of priorities, has wide interest to all members of the electrical industry.

Electricity is a dangerous agent and because of this fact its use is permitted only under definite rules of federal, state and municipal codes and specifications and Underwriters' standards.

The National Electrical Code has for more than a quarter of a century required grounding of wiring systems under certain conditions for the protection of life and property.

In order to meet this National Electrical Code requirement, Underwriters' Laboratories' standards, and federal specifications, together with other standards, require a type of construction and materials which will permanently maintain electrical continuity to ground by means of metallic contact.

It has been found that zinc is the only readily available low-cost element in the metallic series that will provide for iron and steel the necessary corrosion protection and afford the required metallic contacts for a large portion of the miscellaneous fittings and metallic parts of electrical wiring systems.

There are three commercial processes for applying zinc to iron and steel in use; namely, sherardizing, electro-plating and hot-dipping.

The sherardizing method is used extensively for applying zinc to outlet and switch

boxes. No shortage of zinc dust used in the process is experienced.

Few outlet or switch boxes are zinc-coated by the hot-dip method.

The electro-plating method is used extensively for applying zinc to outlet and switch boxes. This method provides a control of the amount of zinc applied, without waste.

It is my belief that because electrical wiring systems are so important in our national defense program and because they are a permanent part of all of our structures, such as buildings, ships, docks, power plants, etc., they must be well made because they cannot readily be replaced.

It should also be understood that corrosion is the worst enemy of electrical wiring materials and it is very important that corrosion be kept to a minimum in order that these materials may provide the service for which they are intended.

We request that the Office of Production Management take the necessary steps to make zinc available for corrosion protection and safety grounding continuity for metallic outlet and switch boxes, and further suggest that conservation of zinc be stressed where used on articles readily replaceable and of minor importance compared with electrical service.

A. F. OF L. *Has Always* Defended AMERICA

By DEWEY L. JOHNSON, President, Georgia Federation of Labor

The following address by Mr. Johnson over a southern network attracted wide attention. It puts the case succinctly and philosophically. Brother Johnson has been a member of the I. B. E. W. for many years and is superintendent of electrical affairs, Atlanta.

THE American Federation of Labor is an American institution. It was born of necessity, as Samuel Gompers has frequently asserted, and exists because there is a manifest need for the existence of such an agency. The American Federation of Labor is a patriotic institution.

It has always stood, both in times of war and peace, four square against any subversive activities that seek to divide or disunite this country. Its record in the last war gives unmistakable evidence of its support of American institutions.

The American Federation of Labor always has and always will stand *four square* for the defense of these American institutions and American democracy. Labor and *national defense* is being talked about in the homes, on the street corners, in the shops and mills.

A comprehensive review or discussion of this subject would take one into diverse fields and raise controversial issues, to say nothing of arousing prejudices or running counter to preconceived theories. Some say that labor is very unpatriotic and is failing entirely to sense the menace facing our country. They go so far as to advocate rather definite and arbitrary action on the part of the government. Labor ought not to be allowed to strike, they say, but should be required to work according to what industry and government think are proper wages and hours.

PRACTICAL DEMOCRACY

Let us admit at once that one thing this country needs today is work, work and more work. Let us admit, too, that labor ought not to strike. Let us admit, furthermore, that the demands of the government must take priority over the demands of any particular group. Having admitted as much, we are not willing to admit that work is the only thing that is needed at the present time. Forced labor, such as we hear about in certain sections of Europe, may be very similar to the type of measures that a few wish to invoke and apply to labor in this country. How one works, whether or not he shall be free in that work, may be as essential to freedom and democracy as work itself. Nor would we say that there are no circumstances under which, in the present emergency, strikes are unpatriotic. When we say there ought to be no strikes, we

American Federation of Labor is an American institution

could also say there ought to be no war, but there is war; there ought to be no discrimination against the worker, but there is discrimination. While we accept the democratic thesis which gives our government priority over individual group interests, we do not believe that government in a democracy has a right to operate at all as a democratic institution unless it operates in terms of what is right.

GEORGIA LABOR'S RECORD CLEAN

Practically speaking, we agree with the statement that now is the time for all good men to come to the aid of their country. We wish there were no strikes. We wish there were no need for strikes. We wish that the program of the labor movement, the principles of collective bargaining, were fully accepted in spirit as well as in word. If this were so, there would be no strikes except what might be the result of sporadic efforts of irresponsible leaders, and one might be assured that labor itself would be the first to disavow such leadership and would be found in the front ranks of those who would stop it. Let me say here that there have been no strikes on defense projects in *Georgia*. In the recent meeting of the General Assembly, charges of racketeering on defense projects were hurled at labor, but not one single instance was found after investigation, but on the other hand labor in Georgia was given a clean bill of goods by federal officials.

Perhaps the issue is somewhat confused; certainly the position of organized labor is being misunderstood and judged unfairly in some instances. We believe that a calm reflection and measured judgment, a careful viewing of the whole picture, would be very much in order. While we are listening to the instances of apparent hamstringing of the defense program by labor, and the views of those who would put labor in its place, would it not be worthwhile to recall to our minds some of the positive and constructive contributions of labor in this defense program? What is labor doing to prepare our country to defend itself from all enemies? What is it doing to cooperate with the President in his program of national defense?

In the first place, labor is at work. While we are magnifying a few instances here and there to the contrary, let us



DEWEY JOHNSON

not overlook the fact that the worker of this country is at work. Not simply one million nor four million nor 10 million, but 35 or 40 million men and women are daily going to the workshop in the cities, in the factories, on the farm, or elsewhere and are there giving of their time, their all to this business of doing the nation's work. When one looks at the picture in its totality a few strikes here and there are but a ripple on the great ocean of activity. More workers are working today and they are working harder and are working more effectively than ever in the history of our country.

LOYALTY THAT COUNTS

In the second place, labor was ready for work, ready with will and with skill from the very beginning. Without implying any criticism of any other group we believe we are right in saying that labor was ready long before capital was ready, long before the government was ready. Before the Navy was ready with any plans labor was ready with its hands. Before the Army was ready for action the worker was standing at the gate. While Congress was arguing the why and the how, while industry was demanding certain guarantees and assurances, labor was volunteering its services, without thought of draft or legislation.

Not only was labor ready with will and skill to work, but was ready, too, to go anywhere and at any time. It is easy to overlook the significance of such a readiness. Too easy to take it for granted. The very willingness of a worker to leave his home in one section of the country and go quickly to another blinded us to the significance of that willingness. The fact that there are a few conscientious objectors to the Selective Service Act does not blind us to the solid patriotism of our youth. Nor should the hesitancy and possibly the exorbitant or unreasonable demands of a few workers blind us to the fact that the rank and file of American

(Continued on page 382)

To the DIP, DIP of PADDLES in The Shade

By SHAPPIE

*Some tam of course, de boat's all right, an'
carry us along,
An' den again, we mak portage, w'en current
she's too strong.
On place lak dat, we run good chance, for sun-
struck on de neck,
An' plaintee tam we wish ourseff was back on
ole Kebec.*

—Drummond.

TO Jules the river was an open book an' all I had to do was kape paddlin' an' lave the navigatin' to him. Wid uncanny judgment he wud steer, in some places, so close to the banks that the overhangin' branches av trees wud threaten to sweep us out av our seats. At ither times we wud edge roun' little islets—allus at the furthest distance possible from the downpull av the midstream current. I said to him,

"Jules, ye sure know yer river!"

"Dat's no won'er, Terry—me an' all de res' of de familee, we is born wit' paddle in our han'."

"I can well belave that, Mr. LaFlamme, fer there was ould Mick Rafferty, back home—he was born wid a wooden leg—mebbe that was why he was the best stump spaker in the country. Most pable kept clear av him fer he had a sharp edge to his tongue an' if he iver got into a free-fer-all, whisk!—off wud come the

Here is the kind of
story one likes to read on lazy,
summer afternoons

wooden leg an' he wud start knockin' pable down like pins in a bowlin' alley—he was worse than Samson among the Philistines. A lot av thim pable aroun' there was born wid wooden heads, too, which accounts fer thim livin' out their natural lives. Ye could understand that if ye had iver been to Kilkenny Fair, fer the noise av the shillalies crackin' down on thim wooden heads cud be heard fer miles. No wonder I left the country young—me, wid a red head an' a thin skull."

VOYAGEUR IN EGYPT

"Well, you is safe in dis countrie, Terry, less a tree is fall down on you. No won'er me an' mah brudder is know how to han'le canoe fer de fader of me—he is wan of dose t'ree hon'er voyageur w'at is go to dat countrie w'ere de peep is all black in de face."

"What country was that, Jules?"

"I t'ink she is call Egyp' an' dey is wan' all dose voyageur, so mah fader say, for to shoot de rapide of beeg reever—I t'ink she is call de Reeveer Neel—wid a lot of

beeg batteaux for de Queen Victoriaw soger men. De boss general, so mah fader say, he is ride roun' on wan fonnee animal w'at is call camille an' he is say dose Canayen voyageur is de bes' reever men in de worl'."

"That might be true, Jules," said I, "if it wasn't fer the Irish."

The afternoon was warm an' the steady paddlin' made us both thirsty. Jules said,

"Dis mornin', we is not wan' dose beer, w'at dose jack is wan' us to 'ave, but now, I is weesh to blow de froth off of wan long juicy wan. Dis reever water 'ave too mooche av de mud in it but varree soon we is come to leetle bayou, w'ere ice-col' spreng, she is bubble out of de rock."

A few hundred yards on a deft stroke av Jules' paddle sent us glidin' silently into a beautiful little cove, almost hidden by overhangin' trees an' bushes. So quiet had been our entrance that we were within a few feet av a buck deer, head down, drinkin' at the water's edge. Suddenly it caught sight av us—whirled—an' was away wid high boundin' leaps that carried it over the tops av the bushes. For a moment we sat in silence an' thim Jules spoke up,

"Bah Gar! I weesh I 'ad mah rifle wit' me."

"There ye go, Jules, ye bloody murderer," said I. "That deer, mirrored in the clear water, was wan av the purtiest sights I iver saw an' all ye can think about is shootin' it an' cuttin' its throat. How do you get that way?"

"Mebbe you is right, Terry, de way you is look at it, but if you is leev on de ranch of mah fader an' dose deer is come in de night—joomp de fence, w'at is seex rail igh—gnaw de tender bark w'at is roun' de young apple tree an' keel dem—eat de top off de carrot an' beet, besides do lot of odder destruc'—mebbe you is wan' shoot dem, too. We is plant plaintee apple tree but dose deer is keel mos' of dem. Mebbe dis deer she is do lot damage, too. S'pose you is loss two, t'ree young orchard, mebbe you is get Ireesh up. You is not shoot dose deer but you is hit dem wan Ireesh wallop on de nose so hard dat you is break hees neck, w'at you t'ink, huh?"

As we landed we cud feel the cold air av the little spring on our faces. Manny a time since, Slim, whin I have been parched wid thirst in hot dusty places where good water was lackin', in me mind I cud see that same little spring. One of the greatest gifts to man—an' the least valued—is water, an' yet, how would the world get along without it?

RAPIDS AHEAD

After we had quenched our thirst we set out again. We kept up a steady beat wid our paddles fer about an hour an' thim the faint sound av tumblin' water reached our ears. The river begun to narrow and the current become swifter.

"Beeg falls ahead," said Jules, "an' we mus' mak' nodder portage. De reever, she is steel igh an' we mus' paddle 'ard agin de swif' curren' if we is mak' de landin' place near de foot of dose fall, but you is mos' dead from tire by dis time, I expect, huh?"



THE STAG AT EVE

From a painting by J. Ferry-Haynes

(Continued on page 335)

Terre Haute Opens

New GENERATING PLANT

By LEWIS L. HARVEY, L. U. No. B-9

ON record time, the new 50,000 kilowatt turbo-generator was loaded to full capacity at the Dresser plant of the Public Service Company of Indiana, near Terre Haute, just 18 months after breaking ground for the addition of the new unit extension to the old station, located on the banks of the Wabash River about eight miles below Terre Haute, Ind.

The construction of this \$4,000,000 extension at the Dresser station was a part of a general \$6,400,000 expansion program of the Public Service Company throughout its service area, and brings the system demand capacity through its own plants and interconnections to a total peak of 244,000 kilowatts, or about 17 per cent in excess of the present system peak demand.

The new generating unit is double the capacity of any of the older units at the station and increases the output of the station to 125,000 kilowatts, providing greatly reinforced power supply to the central and southern Indiana areas.

STREAMLINED EFFICIENCY

Two new pulverized fuel boilers supply the steam for the new turbine at 250,000 pounds per hour each, at 650 pounds pressure and 900 degrees F. temperature. The boilers consume powdered coal at the rate of approximately 20 tons per hour each. Most of this comes from the company-owned mine located at the power station, which has capacity for about 1,500 tons per day. The plant boilers, as tall as the average seven-story building, receive their fuel directly from the mine over a system of belt conveyors to the five 400 ton bunkers above the boilers.

The extraordinary efficiency of the new unit is evidenced by the fact that it is capable of producing under full load one

Public Service Company of Indiana opens huge extension to meet peak demands

kilowatt of electrical energy for every 1.25 pounds of fuel consumed. This is about .35 pounds less than the fuel rate of the old station and is only about one-third the rate that was required in the average generating station 25 years ago.

The station now uses some 230,000,000 gallons of water, pumped from the Wabash River daily to condense the exhaust steam from the four turbines.

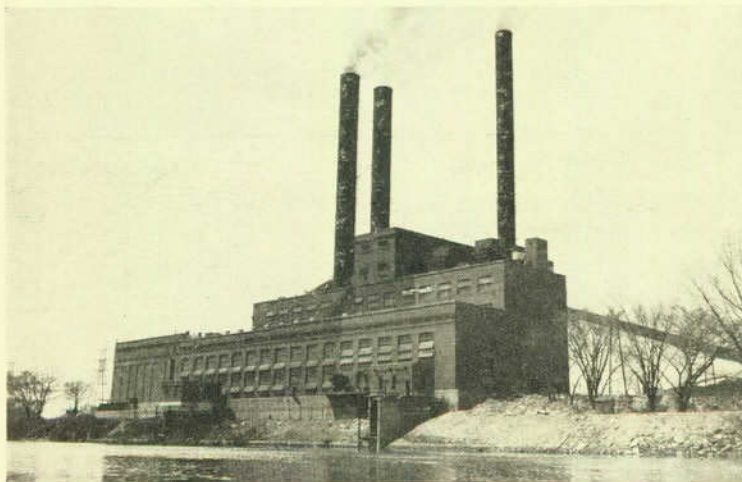
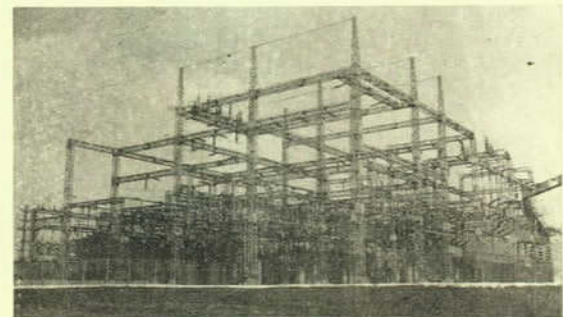
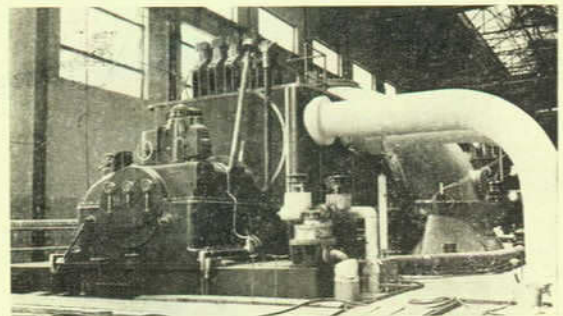
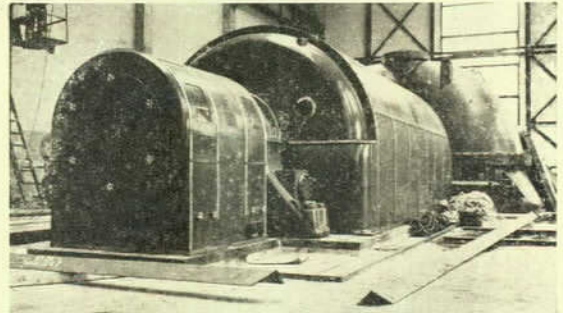
The new turbo-generating unit, while double the capacity of the old units is only about 25 per cent larger in physical size, and operates at the same speed. Measurements overall are 55 feet in length and 66 feet in height including the condenser. The new equipment is housed in an extension to the old plant structure.

In the electrical development of the expansion program it was found expedient to feed the output of the new unit directly through a bank of three 16,667 kva transformers to the 66,000 and 132,000 volt busses, these being the largest transformers on the system. The

output of the generator is being fed to the transformer bank through two 2,000,000 cm cables per phase, these being oil sealed to improve insulation and against deterioration. Power for station service is taken from either the 13,200 volt side of this transformer bank, or direct from the generator through either of two 5,000 kva 13,200/2,300/440 volt transformer banks for this purpose.

Another feature in the expansion and improvement program as planned will be

(Continued on page 382)



VIEW OF THE COMPLETED PLANT FROM THE WABASH RIVER

Cuts, reading down: (1) the generator, 50,000 kva, 1,800 rpm, 13,800 volt. (2) The steam end of the turbo-generator. Steam is used at 650 pounds pressure per square inch and at 900 degrees F. temperature. (3) The 132,000 volt substation, from which most of the power from the new unit is sent on its way to the users. (4) The cycle of production begins at the plant mine. From the tippie here shown approximately 1,500 tons of Indiana coal are conveyed daily to the five 400-ton bunkers over the boilers.

JOURNAL OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS



Volume XL

Washington, D. C., July, 1941

No. 7

World Crisis Even the solemn lie-factories of Berlin failed to think up a good one to take care of the invasion of Russia by Hitler. Three months ago Hitler was mouthing communist jargon to the effect that Germany was fighting capitalistic countries in behalf of the workers of the world. Now Hitler considers Joseph Stalin his enemy and has embarked upon a colossal enterprise of subjugating an ancient, powerful, undemocratic country.

Those Americans who futilely thought that anyone could deal with Adolph Hitler lose the last arrow in their quiver. Hitler's whole strategy is revealed. He is bent on world domination. He is the twentieth-century-edition of Napoleon, Genghis Khan and other madmen of the past. The point is that Hitler has reduced all philosophies to absurdity. It is no use to consider isms or principles or logic or ideals in the face of this elementary moron. What is nearer to the truth is to say that a paranoiac killer is abroad in the world and he must be captured and destroyed at any cost.

Such simplification of complex world politics is almost too much for those people who wish to make one excuse after another as an obstruction to doing what must be done. The hope is that the German war machine will bleed itself to death against the fortresses and colossal army of the Russians. The hope, too, is that the Russian peasant and the Russian worker will somehow come into some kind of democratic control of the Russian dictatorship as they fight for their lives.

Whirling Dervishes The whirling dervishes of the American Communist Party have furnished a great deal of laughter, amidst the grim business of war. Almost over night they have changed their phonographic record sent from Moscow. They are no longer crying for peace. They wipe the hypocritical smirk from their faces and assume a new mask—this time crying that Joseph Stalin is fighting for democracy. The American Peace Mobilization committee, which had been picketing the White House for weeks

on behalf of "peace," folded up their signs and stole back to Union Square to get their clandestine instructions from the Russian dictator.

It is these uncertain and unprincipled leaders of the communist underground clique who have tried so ardently through the CIO to get control of the American labor movement. They will continue their undermining of the A. F. of L. and the bona fide trade unions. They will seize on the fact that Russia is now an opponent of Hitler to seek a new united front with liberal and labor forces in the United States. They will not cease their undermining even as they now cry out for war. They forfeit the respect of every decent and honest citizen. They should be laughed out of the American labor movement.

John Lewis's Harvest In March, 1936, the ELECTRICAL WORKERS JOURNAL said editorially:

"Mr. Lewis has—and this is his major misdemeanor—broken the labor front. At a crucial hour, when employers are organized as they have never been before, and when there is a constant threat of fascism, Mr. Lewis, has, in effect, divided the labor movement. It is true that he has made this division—as all self-righteous emotionalists do—in the name of greater service—but the fact remains the movement is divided."

This was and is John L. Lewis's major misdemeanor and anyone who honestly looks out upon this country today is aware that the harvest of Lewis's conduct is poisonous with weeds. Mr. Lewis by his stubborn, misguided and vindictive policies has brought the labor movement into a position lower than at any time in 20 years, despite its increase in membership.

In the first place, Mr. Lewis opened the doors to communists and brought them, with their hectic and poisonous tactics, into the labor movement. They have only recently arrayed themselves not only against the more conservative elements of the CIO but against the government itself. They have brought confusion to the labor movement. By their violent tactics and his own, Mr. Lewis has almost ruined the chances of building new relationships between farmers and labor. Farmers move in a sharply different economy from that of workers; they are still individualists and they are suspicious of a settled policy of strikes and violence. Mr. Lewis has divided the CIO into four warring camps which, though somewhat obscured, makes it impossible for the CIO to act as a unity. He has repeatedly refused arbitration with the A. F. of L.

Now organized employers are bringing sneak bills into state legislatures and into Congress designed to undercut all the legislative gains made by labor in the last 10 years.

Mr. Lewis has brought labor into disrepute. Mr. Lewis may not be working for the employers but he could not have done a better job for the employers if he had been working for them.

Hypothetical Thurman One of the best possible illustrations of one of Thurman Arnold's worst possible policies is the origin of the "\$1,500 initiation fee." Here is how it started.

Arnold was the first witness to testify before the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives investigating labor practices to determine if and how labor impeded national defense. The following quotations are from the record, but the italics have been supplied. Remember, this is supposed to be evidence. Remember also, it is supposed to relate to national defense.

Arnold: "For instance, *the glaziers in Chicago charge \$1,500 for the privilege of putting in glass panes, and that is fine for the people who can pay it, but you can see how tremendously that restricts the supply of skilled labor.*"

That statement, purporting to be factual, appears on page 5, Serial 3, of the committee's hearings. But on page 20, the following appears:

Arnold: "For instance, *the charge is made—I do not know how true it is—that there were only 20 glaziers available in this camp. I won't give the location now. They hired 170 non-union men. Let us assume the reason they hired the 170 non-union men was that they could not dig up the initiation fee.*"

Now then, what is Arnold talking about, fact or fiction? Or has he an affliction which causes him to loose torrents of fantasia whenever he can get an audience? Lest he be done injustice, however, let us pause to examine whether the second quote is about a different case, and whether he still stands by his first statement. On page 24, Congressman Michener of Michigan, a bit eagerly, interposes:

"Under existing practice take the glaziers' union. They charge \$1,500 initiation fee. They charge \$2 per day as a license fee if the man does not have the \$1,500. Now . . . why is it necessary for these men working there to pay tribute to that particular union if the union does not control the contract?"

Arnold: "If the men like it, and if, as it may be in this case, *because I do not want to use this case any more than as a hypothetical case*, that this is a case of the men getting what they want, and getting something for those dues, then all those men will be accepting a choice and having the collective bargaining agency of their choice and it will be all right."

Thus the \$1,500 initiation fee is not one set by labor, but a "hypothetical" one set by Arnold. Unable to speak of practices he knows, he invents practices which, if true, would provoke condemnation. Yet, out of his own large mouth, he discloses the invention.

It makes little difference whether Arnold intended the factual impression created by his earlier statement. Such determination would indicate only whether Arnold is more malicious than stupid. The damage was done in making the impression that he was talking about facts. There is no need for elaborating the manner in which the "hypothetical" \$1,500 initiation

fee was used to smear and discredit labor. The following examples, however, will show how some of the Congressmen misinterpreted the hypothetical case.

Example I, Congressman Michener: "Mr. Knudsen, on yesterday Mr. Thurman Arnold appeared, the representative . . . of the Department of Justice . . . For instance, he said the glaziers' union . . . would not permit anyone to set the panes . . . unless they had gotten a license from the union. To join they had to pay \$1,500 initiation fee . . . Now, do you think that is correct?" (Page 64)

Example II, Congressman Kefauver (of Tennessee, to Mr. Hillman): "Well, do you know, or has it been called to your attention, that in a number of instances with the very excessive initiation fees *which are reported to us as being in some cases \$1,500*, have caused a bottleneck in certain skilled labor?"

Mr. Hillman: "I would say, Mr. Congressman, that no case of a \$1,500 initiation fee has been drawn to my attention . . . And, Congressman, I will say to you that if there was a bottleneck it would be drawn to my attention." (Page 94)

Example III, Congressman Hobbs (of Alabama): "According to the evidence before this committee the initiation fees have run as high as \$3,000 and *a considerable number of them at \$1,500* . . . Do you know of any such occasions?"

Mr. Patterson (Under-Secretary of War): "I know of no instances of such high figures as those being called to my attention or anything like that." (Page 231)

* * *

The press echoed and re-echoed the brilliant Assistant Attorney General's imaginary abuse. But has the public ever heard of A. F. of L. President Green's testimony before the same committee? Here is what Mr. Green had to say of the hypothetical initiation fee:

"Much has also been said about the \$1,500 initiation fee allegedly charged by Local Union No. 27 in Chicago. *No such fee has ever been paid by anyone in Chicago or elsewhere to any local union of glaziers.* In 1927 and 1928 Chicago was riding the crest of a great building boom . . . Glaziers flocked to Chicago from all parts of the country . . . The union did not wish to assume permanent obligations toward new members whose employment would obviously be of short duration. To make the entrance into the union prohibitive the local set the initiation fee at a theoretical figure of \$1,500. *No one has ever actually paid such a fee and no one expected that such a fee would be paid.*

"Glaziers' Local Union No. 27 consists of approximately 475 members . . . half the membership of this union is still unemployed. While there are no requests for membership in the glaziers' union in Chicago, the established initiation fee is \$50 which anyone applying for membership could pay in small installments over a period of time."



Woman's Work



DON'T THROW VITAMINS DOWN THE DRAIN

By A WORKER'S WIFE

TO GO on the dietary "gold standard" described on pages 348 and 349 of this month's JOURNAL is a challenge to every American homemaker, not only to choose the correct nutrients for health, but to utilize these foods to best advantage. An eminent authority said recently, "More vitamins are wasted in the kitchen than anywhere else." We need to change our cooking methods.

It's said that the American diet is particularly low in vitamin B₁, which is very necessary for energy and nervous balance. This is partly due to the use of ultra-refined white flour and bread made from such flour as staples of diet. But most of us housewives have been guilty also of wasting vitamin B₁ by pouring the pot liquor from cooked vegetables down the sink. You must also restrain yourself from reaching for a pinch of soda to add to green vegetables in cooking. It brings them to the table with a brilliant color, but much of the vitamin content has been destroyed. Waterless cooking methods should be used whenever possible.

Study this list of rules. You might clip them and mount with thumbtacks near your worktable, for handy reference. Check with your cooking methods to determine whether you have been going astray.

SAVE THE VITAMINS!

Don't stir air into foods while cooking.

Don't put them through a sieve while still hot.

Don't use soda in cooking green vegetables.

In boiling foods, raise the temperature to the boiling point as rapidly as possible. (Start with hot or boiling water.)

Use as little water as possible.

Don't use long cooking processes such as stewing when shorter methods are possible.

Don't throw away water in which vegetables have been cooked. Use it in making sauces, gravies and soups.

Don't fry foods valuable for their content of vitamins A, B₁, or C. Destruction of these vitamins is less with other methods of cooking.

Prepare chopped fruit and vegetable salads just before serving.

Start cooking frozen foods while they are still frozen.

Serve raw frozen foods immediately after thawing.

Serve fresh fruits and vegetables raw whenever they can palatably be eaten that way.

Here is a short resumé about the various vitamins now known to be vitally necessary to human health. A severe deficiency in any of these results in a disease such as pellagra, rickets or scurvy. More prevalent, however, are the border-line cases caused by a slightly-limited use of vitamin-rich foods over a long period of time. This results in impaired energy, efficiency and appetite; lowered resistance to disease, tooth decay, night blindness, and other evidences of malnutrition.

VITAMIN A: Stimulates growth and is necessary for well-being at all ages. Builds up resistance to infection and is necessary for good eyesight, sound teeth, and the health of hair, skin and nails.

Best sources: Green vegetables properly cooked—such as dandelion greens, beet greens, chard, mustard greens, escarole, spinach; also liver of beef or veal, fish liver oils, fish roe, egg yolk, butter, cheese, green lettuce, water cress, string beans, carrots, green or red peppers, red tomatoes, green peas, sweet potatoes, apricots, yellow peaches, yellow squash. Contained in other green or yellow vegetables and fruits; also in cream, milk, kidneys, oysters and red salmon.

Very little of Vitamin A is destroyed in cooking or dissolves in the cooking water.

VITAMIN B₁ (THIAMIN): Vital to appetite, energy, and the health of the nervous system. Prolonged severe deficiency causes a nervous disease, beriberi. Also known as the "anti-hangover vitamin" and used in treating alcoholism. Used by the medical profession as a tonic after severe illness.

Best sources: Fresh pork, ham, veal, dried beans, liver, kidney, whole grain or enriched breads and cereals, tomato juice, brewers' yeast, wheat germ, peanuts. Also contained in egg yolk, lean beef or mutton, fish roe, codfish, sardines or whiting; white and sweet potatoes, and an extensive list of vegetables, fruits and nuts.

This is soluble in water and is destroyed by long cooking, or by the addition of soda. To make sure of adequate quantities of B₁ in your diet, use whole-grain or enriched cereals entirely; use other foods rich in it every day; and do not use any more water than necessary nor cook longer than necessary, nor use soda; DO save all pot liquor and use it.

VITAMIN C (ASCORBIC ACID): This is not stored in the body, therefore a daily supply is necessary. Particularly important to healthy teeth and gums, strong bones.

Best sources: Grapefruit, oranges, lemons, green peppers, cauliflower, tomatoes, fresh and canned; greens, and many fruits, including canteloup, strawberries, currants, watermelon, gooseberries and raspberries.

Larger quantities of this vitamin are needed daily than most people realize, particularly by young children, pregnant and nursing mothers. The daily requirement of a nursing mother, for example, should be 3,000 international units, which, if it were derived from orange juice only, would demand five large glasses of it. Tomato juice, which is only half as rich in Vitamin C by volume, would necessitate twice the amount. The adolescent girl is estimated to need 1,500 international units per day and the adolescent boy 2,000 in order to form healthy bones and teeth. The adult woman or man requires 1,400 to 1,500 respectively. One large glass of orange juice furnishes 600 units, fresh grapefruit juice 850. Acute deficiency is known as scurvy.

Vitamin C is affected by exposure to the air, therefore citrus fruit juices should be freshly prepared just prior to use. Is not affected by the quick-freezing process but some is lost if such foods are thawed slowly or allowed to stand after thawing, therefore start cooking them while still frozen.

VITAMIN D: Known as "the sunshine vitamin." Exposure of the skin to sunshine for sufficient and regular periods will build up vitamin D in the body. Normal tooth and bone development requires this vitamin as well as calcium, phosphorus and other minerals. Necessary for healthy teeth at all ages.

Best sources: Fish liver oils, egg yolk, salmon, sardines, butter; also foods such as evaporated milk and fresh milk enriched with vitamin D by the Steenbock process of irradiation with ultraviolet light.

This vitamin is especially important for pregnant or nursing mothers and growing children. Acute deficiency results in bone malformations known as rickets.

VITAMIN B₂ or G (RIBOFLAVIN): Believed to play a part in the chemical processes of all living cells. In experimental animals a deficiency of this substance affected eyes, hair and growth.

Best sources: Beef or veal liver, kidneys, sweetbreads, oysters, lean pork, compressed yeast, green peas, leafy green vegetables.

Like vitamin B₁, this is destroyed by

(Continued on page 385)

Women's Auxiliary

CORRECTION

In our May issue we carried a picture of a Founders' Day celebration by the women's auxiliary to L. U. No. 716 of Houston, Texas. Through a typographical error, the date of the auxiliary's founding was given as 1928. It should have been 1924. This group believes it is the first women's auxiliary formed in connection with an I. B. E. W. local.

WOMEN'S AUXILIARY, L. U. NO. B-18, LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

Editor:

The business meeting of the auxiliary to L. U. No. B-18 was held on Thursday evening, May 22, at 319 So. Hill St.

An expression of sympathy was voted to be sent to Brother Oleano on account of the death of his wife, one of our auxiliary members. Though her membership with us was of short duration she has left with us a pleasant memory.

Sister Smith, second vice president and chairman of the ways and means committee, announced a plan for raising additional funds for the treasury and we understand that members and others interested are learning how they may help.

Union-made cosmetics may now be obtained through our secretary, Cora Ohlman. A certain percentage of each purchase is to go into the auxiliary funds, a feature worthy of mention.

Sister Lester resigned as chairman of the sunshine committee, leaving Sister Kobe acting alone at present. Sister Kobe has taken cigarettes to the following: Brothers Lennert, at the Torrence Hospital; Conway at the Good Samaritan; Matthews at the Queen of Angels; and Mays at the Good Samaritan, each of whom are duly appreciative of the favor. Brother Taylor, to aid in the good cause, made arrangements for the gas used in such calls to be charged to him, reimbursement to be made later.

Doughnuts and coffee were served at the close of the meeting to the members and to those of the husbands and members of Local No. 18 who presented themselves.

A number of our members attended the dance recently given at the Diana ball-room by Local No. B-18 and report a pleasant time.

"What is so rare as a day in June," wrote the poet. The women's auxiliary enjoyed just such a day when they picnicked on June 11, their social day, at Lincoln Park. They enjoyed themselves eating, walking, talking, visiting the hot-houses, taking boat-rides, and riding on the merry-go-round, for sometimes big folks like to be "little folks."

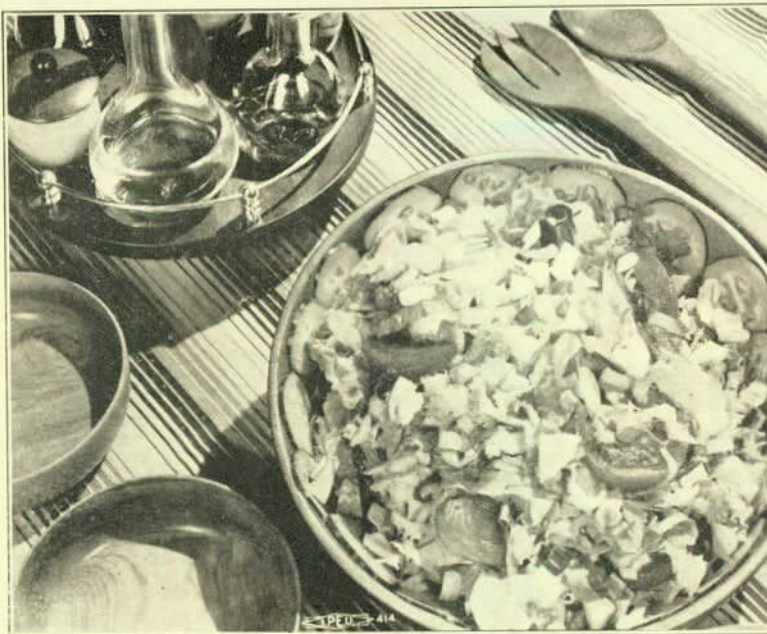
Sister Frizelle recently had the pleasure of a visit from her mother, Mrs. Huldah Durham, of Beaverton, Oreg.

Sister Reynolds returned from an extended visit in Texas and has gone up to their farm near Mt. Hood, Oregon.

Sister Reynslow has been on the sick list on account of her throat but is now recovered and with Sister Ruccer and family will soon make a trip to Michigan where all will visit friends and relatives.

Sister Adrian fell and injured her right hand which is slowly improving. No doubt Sister Adrian will be a happy person when she again has the use of that very useful body-member.

(Continued on page 385)



Courtesy National Association Service.

Fresh Salad with Made-in-America Dressing

By SALLY LUNN

We Americans are beginning to appreciate how much we have in this country, not only in natural resources but also in the brains and means to produce. Many articles which we formerly imported from European countries now are very hard to obtain and prohibitive in price. This has led people to "discover" what a wonderful job the American producer has done in the same class of merchandise. He has a product all ready for you that is high in quality, produced under immaculately clean conditions, and it's usually lower in price than the import was even in former years.

I'm thinking particularly of foods. Cheese, for example. Formerly certain highly-esteemed cheeses could be obtained only from European countries. But now the cheese producers of Wisconsin have worked out processes for duplicating these noted cheeses, and they have also originated a great variety of distinctively flavored cheeses which should properly be known as American style.

The same thing has happened in the wine market. American wine producers are demonstrating that they have the means and the ability to produce practically any sort of wine formerly imported. The difference in flavor often is imperceptible, and the domestic wine is moderate in price, so those who enjoy fine table wines are beginning to appreciate the American products.

You will save on your food bill if you make it a rule not to buy im-

ported products, but to explore the grocer's shelves for the domestic duplicates of the same article.

Olive oil is on the list of foods which have soared in price. If you have not discovered what fine domestic salad oils we have, now is the time to do it! Because they are mild in flavor you may season your dressing to be as delicate or as tangy as your own taste prefers. This recipe for a basic French dressing will give you a start and you will think of many variations.

Basic French Dressing

½ tsp. salt	½ tsp. dry mustard
½ tsp. sugar	½ cup mild salad oil
¼ tsp. paprika	¼ cup cider vinegar or lemon juice
Dash white pepper	

Combine first five ingredients in a jar and blend well. Add vinegar, cover and shake; add oil and shake again thoroughly. Just before using, shake again. Or simply mix ingredients together in a bowl and beat with mixer until well blended—about 3 minutes. This makes ¾ cup of dressing.

Indian Dressing

¾ cup basic French Dressing (as above)
1 lb. each finely chopped pimiento and green pepper
1 lb. pickled beets, finely diced
2 hard cooked egg yolks, mashed
1 tsp. minced parsley

Blend ingredients thoroughly, or shake well together in a tightly-covered jar.



Correspondence



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Tennessee Electrical Workers Association

Editor:

The regular business meeting of the Tennessee State Electrical Workers Association met in the Andrew Johnson Hotel June 1 and the usual local speakers were omitted, which may be a very excellent idea. However, we did have Brother T. O. Denham, legislative representative of the Tennessee State Federation of Labor, explain how the last session of our legislature railroaded bills through and attempted to run more across on labor, but by careful watching this was frustrated. Brother Tom, the local painters' business manager at Nashville, reminisced a little with our president, Brother Doss, on the Nashville labor movement of years ago. While on the subject of "years ago," Brother McDaniel introduced an old-timer, Brother Pat Parkin, who is at present general superintendent of the Day & Zimmerman Company, who have some jobs around here. Brother Parkin spoke of how the movement has progressed from the pickhandle and piece of cable days to the gentlemanly dealings across the conference table.

He called to mind some instances of "years ago" that stirred some old members, in which E. E. Hoskinson's name came up in regard to dealing with linemen of the old Tennessee Electric Power Company. He told us things that show how good union men in key positions in big companies can help our members and at the same time produce the results required of them. It is a genuine pleasure

READ

Low-down on the nazi propaganda machine in U. S., by L. U. No. 363.

Radio broadcast progress, by L. U. No. 1215.

Public power and the union, by L. U. No. B-18.

L. U. No. B-1 will be host, by L. U. No. B-1.

Railroad boys mean business, by L. U. No. 205.

From a Main Line local, by L. U. No. 887.

Speaking of standards, these letters reach a high standard, worthy of any publication.

to meet a Brother tried in the fire of experience, who has risen to be a captain in the industry and who still has that old spirit we are trying to instill into our younger members. Boys, it is a real compensation to command the respect of good union men over the country when you get to a top position in your line.

Plenty of good discussion took place on affairs of the Brotherhood in Tennessee and many good points were brought out. Among them was the fact that the International

Office has just placed our past vice president of the association, T. H. Payne, Local Union No. 846, on the International Office staff.

Local Union No. 760 of Knoxville was a gracious host and gave the delegates a fine dinner and had a photographer take the accompanying picture. A finer group of rogues has never been rounded up. Most of these Brothers are delegates to the Tennessee State Federation of Labor convention which met in Knoxville June 2, 3 and 4. It is too bad all of the work of handling the association meeting in Knoxville had to be carried on by Business Manager Jack Carnes and his faithful helper, J. B. Kennard, when there are some 300 members in the local union, none of whom was present.

Definite plans were made to educate the public and the REA on the state inspection law so that it will pass the next legislature. The next meeting will be held in Nashville September 14 and Local Union No. 934 of Kingsport threw their hat in the ring for a meeting when their turn comes.

Recently I read the following in a trade journal, which I think might be taken to heart by some of our leaders of labor, and if the shoe fits please note:

The late Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes, a great liberal and one of the smartest philosophers of his time, once declared: "Every man's major premise should be his realization that he is not a god." If this advice is taken by some of our leaders they might be saved grief and humiliation. When a man begins feeling he is too big for his clothes he is headed for oblivion.

CHARLES J. MAUNSELL,
Press Secretary.

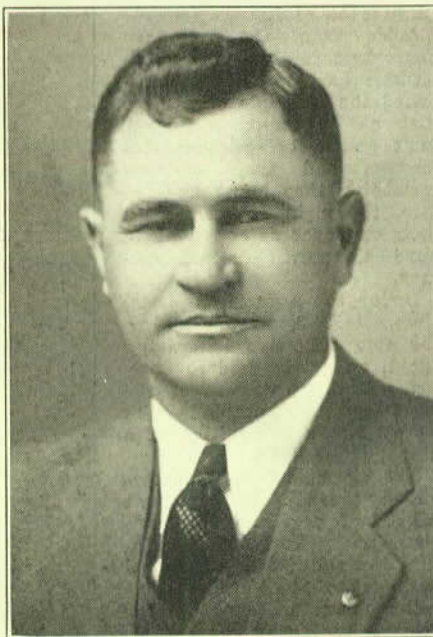


Delegates to the meeting of the Tennessee State Electrical Workers Association included: Standing, left to right, Brothers C. McMillian, Fred Da Costa, Bob Motley, J. B. Kennard, E. E. McDaniel, Roy Owens, Paul Hicks, Bert Parker, Lee Matchum, Jack Carnes, W. T. Elliot. Seated, left to right, Brothers L. P. Cole, C. E. Miller, T. P. Loftis, Lee Spriggs, George P. (Pat) Parkin, C. C. Sutton, W. B. Doss, C. J. Maunsell, E. R. Page and W. C. Harris.

Men In the Field



AMOS H. FEELY
International Representative



A. L. WEGENER
International Representative



GORDON M. FREEMAN
International Representative

Texas State Association of Electrical Workers

Editor:

The thirteenth annual convention of the Texas State Association of Electrical Workers was held in El Paso, Texas, June 21-22, 1941. Delegates from 23 local unions and over 75 visitors were in attendance.

Meetings were presided over by President A. J. Bannon. Numerous matters received attention, with the proposed state electrical inspection law being given particular study. The convention heard reports from the legislative committee and Vice President R. Q. Evans, regarding the work that was done at the forty-seventh regular session of the Texas legislature this year to pass the measure. Vice President Evans is a member of the House of Representatives in the legislature and gave the convention a detailed report on the opposition that was made to a state electrical inspection bill before the legislature. The general attitude which has been created in legislative circles toward all labor laws was blamed for much of the opposition to the inspection measure sponsored by the association.

A number of outstanding leaders in national and state organizations addressed the convention. Former International President D. W. Tracy, now Assistant Secretary of Labor in the U. S. Department of Labor, was present and told the convention of efforts made by the Labor Department to assist workers. Brother Tracy said that the labor organizations were cooperating fully with the program of national defense and that the criticism of labor through the public press was unjustified.

International Vice President W. L. Ingram addressed the convention and stated that all defense projects in Texas had been manned by members of the I. B. E. W. and that it had been possible to establish favorable wage rates on this work. Ingram reported that several new local unions had been organized during the past year in the various branches of the trade. The membership of other locals increased during the year.

A. S. McBride, president of the Texas State Federation of Labor, and Sewell Myer, general counsel for the State Federation, both

addressed the convention. Myer discussed the recently enacted "anti-strike-violence" law of the state of Texas. The points in this law as explained by him were very interesting to the delegates.

Paul M. Geary, a representative of the National Electrical Contractors Association, was visiting in El Paso and was invited to speak to the association's convention. Mr. Geary told of the work done by the contractors' organization and how his organization cooperated with the I. B. E. W. in the establishment of the Council on Industrial Relations for the Electrical Construction Industry.

The reports made to the convention by the officers indicated that a great amount of progress had been made during the past year in practically every section of the state. It was reported that employment was at the highest level in a number of years and the membership of a great many of the local unions was materially increased during the year. Favorable wage rates and working conditions were reported in sections.

Electrical Workers' Local Unions Nos. 583, 585 and 726, through a committee composed of Brothers James DesAutels, R. D. Ullman and J. K. Bowden, provided the delegates and visitors with an interesting program of entertainment. El Paso being located on the border between the United States and Mexico, offers a natural attraction to visitors to the city for a short trip "south of the Rio Grande" into the city of Juarez, Mexico. The entertainment committee accordingly arranged a dinner for delegates and visitors in one of the Mexican cafes. A great time was had by all but none were unable to state their nationality to the custom officials as they recrossed the Rio Grande into the U. S. A.!

Election of officers resulted in most of the old officers being reelected, with the following line-up for the coming year: President, A. J. Bannon, L. U. No. B-66; first vice president, Don Kennard, L. U. No. 716; second vice president, W. L. Holst, L. U. No. 479; third vice president, Gilbert F. Sweeney, L. U. No. 60; fourth vice president, J. A. Verret, L. U. No. 390; fifth vice president, E. L. Kenderdine, L. U. No. 116; sixth vice president, Roger Q. Evans, L. U. No. 338; seventh vice president, Harry Bernhard, L. U. No. 520;

secretary-treasurer, Lawson Wimberly, L. U. No. 390.

Next regular convention will be held in the same city as the state federation convention, which at the time this is written appears to be Fort Worth.

LAWSON WIMBERLY,
Secretary-Treasurer.

L. U. NO. B-1, ST. LOUIS, MO.

Editor:

The convention of the I. B. E. W. will be held here beginning October 27, 1941, and as I have been writing about this occasion for several months you are all aware of the fact that the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers has been in existence just 50 years in the month of November, and that it was organized in St. Louis in the year 1891. We feel that this organization has laid the foundation for one of the greatest unions in the world.

Local Union No. B-1 will also celebrate its fiftieth anniversary during the convention, with a mammoth electrical exposition in the convention hall of the Municipal Auditorium. The plans are under way to make this the outstanding exposition of its kind ever held in this area, which will in itself feature the demonstrations of skill and progress since the founding of our organization—scientific demonstrations of present and future developments in the laboratories of General Electric, Westinghouse and all others—television in all its branches.

The feature attraction for the opening of the convention and the show on October 27, will be a night parade with great electrically-lighted floats by the various electric companies of our city, including our own membership with their decorated cars. It would be well worth your while to visit St. Louis during this outstanding celebration if it were for the parade only.

We wish to extend a welcome to all members to come help us in our celebration of this great occasion. We know that it will be impossible for each and everyone of you to be with us but as your local union has been notified we have a plan whereby any member may participate if he is not in a position to be with us. The plan is that we are going to give away to some individual a \$10,000.00 all-electrical home in a simple

contest of selecting a name for this home in three words or less. If you are interested you can obtain full information from your local, and I wish each one luck.

Once again the United States and its neighbor countries are on the march and at the present time have come to the crossroads. The great question now facing us is—which way shall we go?

The history of the world is a history of "isms" and as these "isms" have started they have found lodging in some nation and that nation has become known as the "ism" has developed and gained in power. One after another these nations have risen to power and as a result have then set out for world domination. The history of these efforts has been one of short life and soon the "ism" and its sponsoring nation has gone down in defeat. Paralleling all of these man-made efforts for domination has been God's great "ism" known to the world as Christianity. Many times Christianity has been in the background, but always it has been there and sooner or later it has gained back its rightful place in the heart of man, while the man-made "isms" have failed and have become only part of history. God has decreed that this shall always and eternally be so.

At the present time the world is faced with four great theories or "isms," namely: nazism, fascism, communism and Christianity. Carelessly the world has permitted Christianity again to be in the background, while the other "isms" have one by one risen to power until they have now set out to gain the proverbial world domination. The struggle has become so intense that it is confronting practically all of the known world and the "isms" are now fighting each other. The question in the mind of all of us is, who is going to win out and what kind of a world will this world be when the struggle is over.

The best answer man can find is the answer found in history, for we all know that history tends to go in cycles and repeats itself. In the light of all the centuries of the past the man-made "isms" of today will sooner or later go down in defeat, just as fascism has already become a slave of nazism and now the die is cast and either nazism or communism must die. The next logical reaction will be that the winner of this struggle will come in contact and conflict with Christianity and God once more will move with His almighty power, and Christianity will win.

Behind all the forces of the world is man. The rise and fall of nations and their "isms" is due to the people. Likewise the governing force is always the laboring man. A nation is what its people make it. Thus the answer to our nation's question depends upon you and you and you, and God is depending on you.

This article is written that you might think seriously before being led away to follow some theory or "ism" of worldly origin only to find it defeated. It would seem that the challenge of today is for America and Americans and our sister nations to once again pick up the banners of Christianity, man all the spiritual forts, sound the battle cry and march with God to victory.

M. (MACK) MCFARLAND,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. B-3, NEW YORK CITY, N. Y. Editor:

Singing "God Bless America," and giving three cheers for Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt who, in the course of the long 10 months strike said that she was afraid she agreed with them, 1,600 Leviton workers voted to accept a contract that had been negotiated

with Leviton by Local No. B-3, on June 24, 1941.

Aside from the monetary improvements the Leviton strikers have won, they established the principle once more that an oppressive employer can't go on being oppressive forever, and they achieved something they never had before, the right to treat with their employer as equals—in a word—the privileges of democracy.

Under the agreement, Local Union No. B-3 is recognized as the sole collective bargaining agent, an act by Isidore Leviton, wealthy president of the company, comparable with Henry Ford's recognition of a union.

The agreement was consummated through the constant efforts of our business manager, Harry Van Arsdale, Jr., with the aid of Justice Edward Lazansky, of the New York Appellate Division, appointed as arbiter by Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia. The benefits derived from the agreement are as follows:

The contract provides wage increases from 10 to 25 per cent, and calls for one week's vacation with pay, and improved working and sanitary conditions. In addition, workers will not be charged for broken material as hitherto, nor will they lose pay when compelled to wait for damaged machinery to be repaired.

The management also agreed not to discriminate against active strikers and all workers return to the same jobs they held when the strike was called.

"You have won a splendid victory," Harry Van Arsdale, Jr., told the workers. "This came about because you were united and only in unity is there strength."

"Your power, however, is a sacred trust and you must not abuse it."

"Be loyal to your fellow worker and your employer."

"He will then have the faith in Local Union No. B-3 that all of our other employers have."

"May God bless you all."

Now that the Leviton strike has been settled, Local Union No. B-3 is bending every effort to settle a similar situation at the plant of the Marks Products Company, in the Williamsburgh section of Brooklyn. This company manufactures the same type of small electrical devices as produced by Leviton.

Nearly 350 workers are employed at the Marks plant.

The strike of members of Local No. B-3 against the Triangle Conduit and Cable Company, Glendale, continues. John E. McAuliffe, president of the company, is planning to desert the plant on Long Island in a month or so, to open a similar factory in New Brunswick, N. J.

On August 27, 1941, Local No. B-3 will enter its sixth year of the six-hour day—30-hour week. After having proved its workability for nearly five full years, the six-hour day ceases to be theoretical and by dint of its own worthiness it has proved itself to be the only practical solution for unemployment.

With the exception of unemployment, a major issue facing our workers today is that of additional education along the lines of



This is John N. Hawley, until early this year treasurer of Local Union No. B-346, North Platte, Nebr., formerly a utility employee of that city, who is now taking his advanced training as one of Uncle Sam's flying cadets at Randolph Field, Texas.

trade unionism. By that we mean educating the workers to think in terms that will enable them to know what they are striving for, and how to attain it quickly and effectively.

The education of the worker is both a problem and a weapon. It is a problem in so far as he is deprived of many of his opportunities owing to fatigue and exhaustion from long hours of toil and he is apt to become quite despondent when unemployed.

It is a weapon in that if the workers develop the habit of being vitally interested in those issues that most concern them, they will be able to judge the most efficient methods of overcoming such unsatisfactory conditions. It is very easy to sit back and let a handful of labor leaders fight for labor's rights and privileges, but it must be understood that these same leaders only reflect the demands and wishes of the members of local unions everywhere and they cannot carry on alone unaided by the members of their Brotherhood.

Workers must solve their own problems and only through proper education can they do so.

JEREMIAH P. SULLIVAN,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 7, SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Editor:

Our meeting of June 2 was a meeting of surprises, for few of the membership realized it was the night for election of officers. We could hardly realize three years have gone by so swiftly. The membership has realized how faithfully our officers have worked for the membership and to show their appreciation have reelected our president, Brother Arthur Illig; treasurer, L. Laliberte, and recording secretary, Scotty Jones, and our business manager and financial secretary, Charles Caffrey, for another three years. Brother Little was elected to take the place

of Paul Canty, who has been out of the city for nearly a year, as vice president and the membership I know, wishes them all the best of luck and any help they will need to keep Local No. 7 one of the most thriving locals in New England.

Another surprise we received was a letter from our International Office, read by Secretary Scotty Jones in regard to our having a convention in St. Louis in October. It has been a good many years since we had a convention. Our Brother Walter Kenefick gave us quite a talk on some of the things that may come up in the convention and being that we are allowed to send two members to the convention the body voted to have Brother Kenefick and Business Manager Charles Caffrey go as our delegates, and I know that we could not have any more worthy Brothers to look out for the interest of our local and welfare of our membership than Brothers Kenefick and Caffrey.

Our only election, which we held on Saturday, June 14, at our meeting hall, was for the executive board. There were five members of the local on the ticket, three to be elected, and it was a very close contest. Brothers Bailey, Gardella and Penderman were the lucky members. It was surprising what a small percentage of the membership voted.

Brother Hilse, one of the defeated candidates, was on the board for quite a few years, and it is Brother Hilse who is on the committee for funds to help British labor, and he spoke quite a little on the help the building trades all over the country are giving toward the campaign to help the working people in Great Britain, for I guess it is the only other large country in the world today where the union card is still good. I was glad to see in our June issue about our International Office being in favor of this movement. Of vital concern to American labor is the victory of the forces opposed to fascism.

Business Manager Caffrey sure has his ups and downs. One week he could use 50 men and the next week he is finding some place to put them. Everything is ups and downs. This is a hard job to get material, and a hard job keeping men busy when you have no material, but I guess our friend Charlie will pull out of it O. K. He did it before and he will do it again, so best of luck and good health to him.

E. MULLARKEY,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. B-18, LOS ANGELES, CALIF. Editor:

This month I have decided to devote my letter to the problems which confront a local union when it is forced to deal almost entirely with a large publicly-owned utility and to some of the solutions to these problems.

Publicly-owned utilities are in the very nature of things subject to political pressure. Here in Los Angeles the municipally-owned Department of Water and Power is governed by a five-man board of Water and Power commissioners, who are appointed by the mayor. Under the board we have two general managers—one in charge of the Bureau of Water Works and Supply, and the other in charge of the Bureau of Power and Light. Under each general manager come various division heads.

All city employees (including Department of Water and Power employees) are civil service and are appointed from civil service lists of eligibles. All employees, therefore, are covered by the civil service provisions of the city charter and the civil service rules made pursuant thereto. The charter also has many other provisions affecting city employees.

NOTICE !

Traveling Brothers: Please Note
All members of the I. B. E. W. coming into this jurisdiction, especially the "Glades Section," get in touch with our Business Manager, James A. Harper, Labor Temple, West Palm Beach, Fla.

BENJ. G. ROEBER
Recording Secretary
Local Union No. 323, I. B. E. W.
West Palm Beach, Fla.

Being a political subdivision, the Department of Water and Power is exempt from all provisions of the Wagner Act and of the Wages and Hours Act.

Here, then, are all the makings of a situation that has caused more than one business manager to tear his hair. Opposed to him are three separate groups—the management, the commissioners, and the mayor and council. Each of these, in turn, may express itself as entirely sympathetic but without power to act. The management can only recommend to the board with no assurance that the board will concur; the board cannot initiate but can only act upon recommendations from management; and back of both, with a finger in every pie, are the politicians, who are probably no better or no worse than politicians the world over, but who are still politicians. When you add to this the fact that our state law provides that any civil service employee who is off the job for more than five days without a leave of absence is automatically out, you must admit that we are really up against a situation in which the tried-and-tested methods of dealing with employers have to be scrapped and new methods worked out.

Our members' dissatisfaction with the generally low wages paid by this department was brought to the boiling point about three years ago upon the adoption of a pension plan which took from \$10 to \$15 per month from each man's pay. At that time we prepared and presented a wage demand for each of our crafts, which amounted to about a 15 per cent increase. After months of delay we received in reply a three-page letter which, in effect, said "nothing doing." Obviously, some other method had to be tried, but nothing seemed to be effective, and the buck continued to be passed merrily until one year ago when our new business manager took office.

Brother Taylor had come up from the ranks; he had served some time as assistant to previous business managers and had acquired some ideas of his own about the best method of approach. Very shortly things began to happen. Committees were, of course, no novelty to the management. They had acquired the ability to brush off committees with a few kind words. But now committees really began to descend upon them in ever-increasing numbers, and, moreover, these committees were elected in the field and were not the kind to brush off easily but stood their ground. Committees from each of our 12 units handled their own negotiations and were, of course, well qualified for that particular job.

Being more or less public servants, it was difficult for the board and management to refuse to see committees of employees, who were also citizens and part owners of the business, so we continued to pour on committees. While these committees spoke their minds, with occasional references to picket lines, the business manager was busy in the

city hall and elsewhere. No bet was overlooked. Wherever possible we played one group against another—the board, the management, and the politicians. An approaching election gave us a break, which we were quick to take, and we began to get results. In the first six months of 1941 we have had an increase for practically every group which we represent, and, as always on these open shop jobs, have been forced to see other groups which we do not represent and who took no part in the battle share in our success.

While the wage increases received to date have in every instance been considerably below our demands, we have accepted them in most cases but intend to continue the fight. We intend to organize every employee of the department not now organized and we intend before we are through to have a signed agreement with this same department.

We have been able to do away with a good deal of the favoritism and discrimination formerly so rampant. We have been able to obtain in many cases an automatic plan whereby a man advances to his maximum over a definite period of years.

Several sincere friends of organized labor have been of great assistance in achieving these results. Others with reactionary ideas will have to learn their lesson even if they learn it the hard way. Local No. B-18 will not be stopped; we intend to go through with our program regardless of who gets hurt. We will be satisfied with nothing less than a signed agreement, and a 100 per cent union job, for if ever there was need for a signed agreement, it is on this political job where anyone can change his mind (or have it changed for him) overnight, and many in the management, we believe, would welcome a 100 per cent employee organization with which to deal rather than the endless procession of "rugged individualists" who now clutter up their offices and who accomplish nothing.

GEORGE SIMMONDS,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. B-23, ST. PAUL, MINN.

Editor:

Membership of Locals No. B-23, St. Paul, and No. B-160, Minneapolis, voted Monday evening to accept a two-year contract with the Northern States Power Company at a meeting of the two organizations held at the Hippodrome, state fair grounds. More than 1,000 members of the two locals attended to hear the report of the joint negotiating committee and take action thereon.

The committee consisted of: For L. U. No. 23, Dan M. Gephart, business manager; Francis D. McGrath, president; Oscar Johnson, chairman of the executive board. For L. U. No. 160, George Phillips, business manager; Harry Leonard, assistant business manager; Gerald Baldus, president. The contract provides increases for practically all employees covered by the contract both in 1941 and 1942.

The two unions represent 1,700 Northern States Power Company employees in St. Paul, Stillwater, Minneapolis, St. Cloud, St. Croix and the special construction department of the company.

Negotiations have been in progress for three months. The old contract expired April 30 and the new contract continues to April 30, 1943. The contract contains a no-strike or lockout clause; two weeks paid vacation; usual sick leave, and continues the closed shop clause.

Last year the two unions served strike notice on the company and after a bitter fight held an election which resulted in the union shop agreement. The unions failed to



Local No. 60, I. B. E. W., was the first to buy National Defense Bonds in San Antonio, applying for \$3,500 of the bonds. Shown here are W. B. Stewart, financial secretary (left), and Gilbert F. Sweeney, business manager, as they gave a check for \$2,590 to Miss Edna Woodruff at Frost National Bank of San Antonio, Texas.

secure all their demands but with the wage increases and improvements in the contract itself, the unions felt that the contract is in general a good one.

STEVE HUPPERT,
Recording Secretary.

L. U. NO. B-28, BALTIMORE, MD.

Editor:

It seems that hardly has our letter appeared in print when it is time for another. With this terrific hot spell on we have to get out the news just the same.

Before we forget it, we wish to call attention to the fact that Brother Carl Scholtz, our business manager, is somewhat of a bosom pal to Brother H. H. Hudson, of Louisville, Ky. Greetings to you, Brother, hope it's not too warm down your way.

We are now on our summer schedule which calls for one meeting per month, a good idea we call it. The last meeting showed a good turn-out considering the weather. Important business was transacted and delegates for the international convention of the I. B. E. W. were elected and handed a magnificent sum for expenses. What a wad! What a time! What experiences to be had! What luck. The names, Carl Scholtz, Ed. Garmatz, A. Knoedler, Ed Bieretz and Steve Duhan alternate. We are all full of anticipation and impatience to learn what's in store for us.

In looking over the boys around the room we couldn't help noting the look of contentment that prosperity has brought about. We gather our major portion of information at these meetings and here's what we learned at this one:

Lappie is a poor hand for finding short cuts for Bill Ebauer. Bill refilled his tank on this short cut. Lappy might be collecting cuts on gas for short cutting customers, who knows? Howard Grosup is getting over a sad experience. Larry Huber was present but not his odd machine. We are late in announcing that John Corcoran went

and got himself married. The boy was long in making up his mind but he's beyond recall now. Congratulations, boy! Brother Blair of Warren, Ohio, is still in our midst.

Local No. 28 has accepted Local No. 27, the linemen's local in its midst, thereby completing an amalgamation long in the making. Now we're really a mixed local. Welcome, 27 (that was) into the local that is!

We learned that members of Local No. B-3, in our midst, played a ball game with the boys of Local No. B-28 and there's quite a story attached to it but lacking details we'll postpone the discussion 'til we get the facts and figures.

On the job news: Quite a few of the boys from Local No. B-3 left our midst for greener fields much to our regret. Local No. B-28 wishes to express its appreciation to all those who came to assist us when your help was needed. Among those who composed the "Mingo crew" were Bill Meyers and Pat Burke. Some of the boys that took leave and whom we had the pleasure to meet were Sam Rivan, Frank Golly, Fred Hoppelman and a few of the boys whom we cannot for the moment recall. We sincerely hope to meet all of you again. One of the boys we sadly neglected to write was Jack Connor of Local No. 501 to whom we offer an apology.

We find that Ebauer and Rayner may stage a revival of that now-famous affair of 1930. Those two are up to something that bodes no good for somebody.

"Pump Gun" Slater is a good hand at writing love letters to Edna. "Slim" Mannel and now, Ward, are his aides on the night shift. Bill Ebauer, now our famous steward on the job, started his day off with a farmer's rig and pocket tools and a clean pair of pants. Bill wound up working in a ditch. Such is life.

One of the sick committee members in the person of Pete Hefner is now on the job. It's now a father and son affair, inci-

dentally, the sick committee, Hefner and Carter, do a great piece of work.

R. S. ROSEMAN,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 80, NORFOLK, VA.

Editor:

The heat has almost got me down, but will do my best to keep cool long enough to give the Brothers something to read.

Our financial secretary is still razzing me about my sweater. Well, I am still laughing about his straw hat. The lady who sells coffee and sandwiches on the Newport News ferry told him if it were not for his ears he could use his straw hat for a belt. So Brother Moore needs my sweater, or I need his hat, I don't know which. Will let Brother D. M. Hafner decide that question.

Brother J. A. Koch is in the limelight this month. He was cutting his lawn a short time ago and all the birds in the neighborhood were following him. Finally he discovers that serpents were coming out of ground, and stopping his lawn cutter so that he could not cut the grass, so he pulled them out one by one and drowned them all in a bucket of water. Thinking that was the end of the serpents, he ate his supper and was reading the evening paper, and the first thing that he noticed when turning the pages of his paper was a worm and serpent story. He put the paper up in haste and decided to retire for the night, saying he had seen and read enough about serpents for one day.

Brother Koch reports to us that he slept well that night until he was aroused by a sharp blow on the head. He called to his wife, who at once turned on the light and what do you think it was? Those serpents were not drowned after all, and had crawled out of the bucket of water and got up on his window sill, knocked off a flower pot that struck him on his head. Brother Koch said due to the fact that the flower pot was made of paper that he did not suffer any headache from the blow.

Glad to report that Brother Schwartz is back at work and looks well after his confinement in the hospital.

Every member of L. U. No. 80 extends to Brother Albert Burckhard their deepest sympathy upon the death of his mother.

Brother E. M. Moore, L. U. No. 80's financial secretary, was appointed on a committee of five members by our city manager on June 21 last to investigate high rents in the city. L. U. No. 80 feels Brother Moore is well suited to serve on such a committee.

Brothers, let's not forget to attend meetings regularly, as it is to every Brother's interest.

Why doesn't labor stick a pin in itself and wake up? As yet we are very much asleep. Fully 75 per cent of the men and women who depend upon toiling to earn their livelihood are still unorganized and at the mercy of the million and one schemes invented to take advantage of them. Of the 25 per cent who are organized, a large percentage never attend meetings, evidently imagining that the union is something that exists separate and apart from themselves and that it is immaterial whether they are there or not.

Yet in the face of these tremendous handicaps there are live groups of loyal union people in every labor organization who carry on the activity of the organization and make possible the headway that is being made from time to time.

Now, Brothers, think it over and see for yourselves how important it is to come to all meetings. Don't let your Brother do your thinking for you, come to the meetings and think out loud for yourself. More next time.

M. P. MARTIN,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. B-86, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Editor:
Local Union No. B-86 has just completed its election of officers for the 1941-1942 period with the following result: President, Frank Epping; vice president, Carl Lauterborn; financial secretary, Max Koester; recording secretary, C. E. Meade; treasurer, Ben Pitt; business manager, John Downs. Members of the executive board, Victor Cleminson, Arthur Bruciciki, James Lombard, Burt Bullen, Charles Pettis.

There is an old saying, "In time of peace prepare for war." We would like to reverse that to read, "In time of war prepare for peace."

The records show that with all our defense projects and the resultant "prosperity" brought to other crafts and industries there are still five million and some odd unemployed persons in the United States. When the need for defense is over and when the unemployed thousands mount up to 12 or 14 millions again then we must be prepared to take action to put these workers back to work.

Our neighbor, Canada, is looking ahead to do just that. Alexander Welsh, secretary and treasurer of the Canadian Hosiery Workers Union, told delegates to the American Federation of Hosiery Workers at their recent convention in Philadelphia, that after the war "Canadian labor organizations are going to insist on a 30-hour week."

Over here, at present, we of the building trades unions are enjoying a prosperity which we haven't known since the lush days of '29 but we should remember our lesson of nearly 10 years of depression and begin now to prepare for the time, in the not-too-distant future, when we will again start on a recession.

Let us think, talk, and proceed with our plans for a six-hour day and 30-hour week, not only for ourselves, but for all industry.

From time to time we must report the escapades of "Old Bill" Cook, 83 years young. A few years ago he underwent a major operation and came up with colors flying. Recently, while returning home from an afternoon of "rummy" with his side kick, Harry "Bill" Merrill, Bill was crossing a thoroughfare, it was raining and he had his umbrella up. He didn't see an approaching car and it struck him and knocked him down, wrenching his shoulder. We probably wouldn't have known anything about it except that next day at the "rummy" session he could hardly scoop up the cards. After much persuasion we got the story out of him.

It begins to look as though Bill was going to emulate that brook of Tennyson's which went "on and on" and we can't think of a nicer person to be everlasting than "Old Bill."

CARLETON E. MEADE,
Recording Secretary.

L. U. NO. 99, PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Editor:
Local No. 99's biennial election has come and gone with little change in the official family of the local.

Brother Tom Kearney has been reelected business manager without opposition. And the boys also showed their appreciation of the good work being done by Brothers Fred W. Torrence, treasurer; Elmer A. Brown, financial secretary, and Frank L. McCann, recording secretary, by keeping them on for another two years without opposition. Our new vice president, J. Edmund Brennan, was the sole candidate for the job, reflecting the popular esteem in which he is held by the boys. Brother Gunnar Stromberg was the star performer in this election. For the

"Gunnar" was elected to three offices; namely, president, member of the executive board, and examining board. The other members of the executive board are: Daniel Ide, Eddie Randall, George Skirrow, Rudolph R. Nelson, Stephen Ide, and Arthur Andrews. On the examining board we again find Anthony Irace, that demon expert on the code, with David Owens, Frank Miller, Paul Ward and Gunnar Stromberg. More power and lots of luck and loyal support to them all for the next two years.

Our annual outing will be held Sunday, July 27, at Chopmist Hill Inn, North Scituate, R. I. Tickets will be free to members, their immediate families and sweethearts of the bachelors. Friends and guests will be admitted at \$2.10 a head. So come one, come all for the greatest outing in the history of old 99.

How to get there: Out Olneyville square via Hartford Ave. to the Victory highway, turn left at the junction of Hartford Ave. and Victory highway, drive about a quarter-mile and you are there. Come early and stay late.

Brothers Reauter, Kelly and Miller decided to take the plunge for a journeyman's card, have passed the exam, and are now full-fledged members of the I. B. E. W. (can't take active part in local affairs until one is a journeyman and can vote at meetings.) Now is a good time for qualified helpers to take a chance, so think it over, boys.

Just to show that no one has a monopoly on ideas, the Brockton boys working hereabouts display building trades buttons indicating that their dues are paid and that they are union men. It wouldn't be a bad idea if this were a universal practice in the building trades.

EMIL A. CIALLELA,
Press Secretary.

P. S.—Please check up on our grammar and punctuation for I haven't time. I'm getting married within two hours.

L. U. NO. B-102, PATERSON, N. J.

Editor:
The results of the election were as follows: President, J. Holmes; vice president, J. Hamer; recording secretary, J. Kreeft; treasurer, W. Graf; financial secretary, E. L. Braun; business manager, S. J. Cristiano; executive board, A. Bakker, H. Behrens, M. Burgmeyer, J. Dietrich, C. Fontanella, D. Ryder, H. Vogelzang. Examining board, W. Hurtz, W. Lambert, R. Phillips; delegates to I. O. convention, S. J. Cristiano, S. Moskowitz; alternates to I. O. convention, H. Behrens, W. Cross.

On Saturday, August 9, our forty-first annual dinner and outing will be held at Blasberg's Grove, Hawthorne, N. J. Let's make it a 100 per cent turnout.

PETER HOEDEMAKER,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. B-124, KANSAS CITY, MO.

Editor:
If our letters seem flighty, there is a darn good reason—they usually go by airmail. We go placidly about our daily business and suddenly discover it is the twenty-third or the twenty-sixth, with the deadline only hours away. Heavens! We hasten to the neglected typewriter and rattle off a few this's and that's to bridge the gap between the mail box in Kansas City and the matrix in Washington. Not that we think a breathless public is hanging on our words, nor that what we say is very important, but regular letters from press secretaries personalize the links in the Brotherhood chain. Besides they promote fellowship amongst the members.

Local No. 124 is particularly appreciative of the efforts of its scribe, but all locals are

not so considerate. We wish to assure each press secretary, however, that he has at least one regular reader. We especially enjoy the letters of those who are in there pitching, month after month. There is Roseman of Baltimore, for instance, with his helpful comments on JOURNAL features, and Carleton Meade of Rochester, whose exuberant unionism makes his words worth noting. There is the earnest Sullivan, of New York; and Mullarkey, of Springfield, Mass.; the forthright Hoskinson, of Evansville; the genial Sheehan, of Boston; and the perennial "Duke of Toledo." Up in Winnipeg, there is the scholarly Daw; and out on the coast, the thoughtful Lofquist, of Takoma; and the peppery MacKay, of San Mateo. Their contributions, as well as those of the rest of the scribes, bear the hallmark, the prime requisite of all good literature: sincerity!

The bomber assembly plant and the small-arms ammunition project are about at their peak now, and many Brothers from hither and yon are enjoying the hospitality of "The Heart of America." It is our earnest hope that they carry pleasant recollections of their sojourn back to their home locals.

At the next meeting occurs the biennial election of local union officers, and members are vigorously proclaiming the virtues of their favorite candidates. Which is as it should be—and may the best men win. And when it is over, let every member get behind the elected officers and work for the good of the union, without rancor or recriminations or reprisals. That's the democratic way. That's the American way!

MARSHALL LEAVITT,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 205, DETROIT, MICH.

Editor:
It is good to see that despite the reactionary character of the political machines in the southern states there is a seat of militant progressiveness in the R. R. workers in Atlanta. The Brother who signs as The Sentinel, fully expresses the attitude of many other sections of the country, including at least some of the locals on the New York Central. The boys from Detroit are 150 per cent behind the increase demands and for the information of the ancient philosopher from 887, Cleveland, it takes more than eulogies to get results from railroads or Railway Labor boards. You have got to be ready to talk, write, and sometimes fight for what you want.

Last week, June 15, the Chicago railroad locals held a big mass meeting to support the wage increase demands of the brotherhoods. A very good meeting it was, too. The voice of the rank and file, local officers and representatives, disclosed the restless determination of the members to fight, if need be.

The report that our vacation-with-pay demand had been thrown out the window after a year of negotiating, was a hard blow to the men in the shops. It was generally felt that the vacations would be forthcoming without too much difficulty, especially after a strike vote was taken. It now looks as though we have been getting a merry run-around. What was the strike vote for, anyhow?

The Brothers in Detroit have been energetically working to organize the membership of all the brotherhoods into a unified group with a clear cut program which will guarantee satisfactory action on our latest demands. Our organizations can do things if we all get behind them and push—real hard.

Now that profits and black ink grace the ledger, the first claim to be recognized should be that of the men who toil to keep things

operating—not the stockholders and coupon clippers.

Let's wake up, Brothers! We can't eat long drawn-out negotiations. This is a matter of bread and butter or maybe just bread.

W. L. INGRAM,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. B-212, CINCINNATI, OHIO

Editor:
At this writing the annual picnic of Local No. B-212 has passed on and while Mother Nature and the old rain-maker tried to wash the picnic away by one of the hardest rains we've had in many a day, I can truthfully say we did have a really enjoyable time after the rain subsided. Some of the boys had to work on that particular Saturday but they came out in a crowd about four o'clock to enjoy a swell evening of dancing, games and all the beer anyone wanted to enjoy. The picnic lasted until the wee small hours of the morning. So despite the bad weather our annual affair was a nice success. As we have had an awful lot of rain up to this writing our local union baseball team has not been able to play for three or four weeks so their standing is same as last writing—right up on top of the heap. More about them next time.

Our sick list is about the same. All of us want to see Carl Voellmecke, George Morris and Kirby Biggs get along very soon. This writing sees another big bank addition and remodeling about wound up. That is, the Central Trust Co. at Fourth and Vince Streets in Cincinnati. The work was done by the Bertke Electrical Co. under the able supervision of "Jimmy" Donahue, one of the kind of pushers whom it is a pleasure to work with and for! Good luck, Jim!

Our work around here in Cincinnati is about the same; that is, we are fairly busy. We do hope we shall be able to have this success keep on well for a long while. The Cincinnati Milling Machine Co. are erecting another large addition again, as is the aluminum industries, the Ohio Knife Co., English Woods housing project and Winton Terrace which I believe is ready to take a few new tenants. Incidentally at this writing it is my pleasure to announce the contract for the large new Lincoln housing project was awarded to the Beltz Hoover Electric Co. of Cincinnati at a price of about \$150,000. Having worked for this firm for about 10 years I know it will be handled very, very well. On information given me by J. A. Pope, treasurer of the Beltz Hoover Co. it is a strictly conduit job throughout. The above firm is also handling the entire electrical contract on the new Streitmenn plant in Mariemont, a suburb of Cincinnati. For this writing I believe that is about all of our news. So until next month, so long; but Brothers, everywhere, have a good time over the Fourth of July week-end but be careful and drive carefully because I know you love your child as much as I love my little daughter. Drive carefully always.

EDWARD M. SCHMITT,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 213, VANCOUVER, B. C.

Editor:
It is again my sad duty to report the passing of another of our most loyal and beloved Brothers, who has spent his life in working in the interest of organized labor. Born at Cape Breton, N. S., Brother Donald William McDougall, better known as "Dannie" by all who knew him, passed on at St. Paul's Hospital June 9, 1941.

Arriving in Vancouver in 1909, taking out his card in L. U. No. 213 in this same year, he entered the service of the Western Canada Power Co., predecessor of the now



DONALD WM. McDOUGALL
Mourned by L. U. No. 213

B. C. Electric Railway Co. and has been in continuous service of the latter company with only a short time to go to his superannuation.

It is hard for the members of L. U. No. 213 to express our sincere feelings in the loss of so loyal a friend and Brother who served us so faithfully for 18 years as president of our local. There are few of the craft who have passed and repassed through our local and through Vancouver who will not remember the smiling face herewith reproduced who will not join us in mournful silence of our great loss of our Brother who gave so much of his life in the interest of our local. We, as members of L. U. No. 213, I. B. E. W., most solemnly render to his wife and family our sincere condolence in their great loss.

F. LOONEY,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 245, TOLEDO, OHIO

Editor:

June again, the month of brides and changing of the guard. The changing of the guard here will take place the first meeting in July as the election of officers will be the fourth Thursday in June. What changes will be made, if any, must wait until after election. Only a few chosen employees received an increase in wages here this year, some in the form of a straight increase and others in the form of a bonus for services rendered. The bonuses were paid by the local, but maybe this election will change all this.

These new increases to those few bring some of the members up to 60 per cent since 1929 and the monthly men have done all right for themselves in that period of time. High wages for linemen here is \$1.11 and a 40 hour week, two weeks vacation and good working conditions. This top money can be found in any other department except garage and stores. Tree trimmers are placed in a class by themselves and are contracted for at \$1.15 and \$1.25 per hour rate (the trimmers getting a small portion of this). Labor pays 50 cents per hour on Edison property. The tree trimming companies, the Davey and Nelson Company are allowed to hire labor at 40 cents per hour and work on the Edison property. Maybe the election will change that?

Members of the local who are carrying

cards from 10 to 30 years old received in 1929 for a week of 44 hours, \$40.60 per week, and in 1941 receive \$44.40 per week for 40 hours per week; a \$3.80 increase in 15 years. Maybe this election will change this. It is amusing to read where they have company unions where the bosses control the unions; is somebody kidding us in Toledo? Who is president? A foreman and a very dominating one at that. Who is chairman of our executive board? A foreman. Who sits in on all committee meetings? A foreman. Who tells us that this is not the time to ask for a raise? A foreman. Is our assistant business agent a foreman? To be sure; to be sure. By this I don't mean that all foremen are running the local, but all running is being done by foremen. Again I ask, is someone kidding us here about company unions? Maybe this election will stop all this.

While the press secretary is not an elected officer according to constitution, I understand that a candidate is named on our ballot. If this is the case then it is nice to have known you through these columns for the last 16 years. And while the new press secretary covers the article to suit the powers that be I will devote my time to the back page. I feel a part of that page and will remain with you through that part of the magazine. I hope that my successor will make as many friends as I have throughout the circulation of the ELECTRICAL WORKERS' JOURNAL.

Carl Schultz is among the sick and injured. He has been off now for some time as the result of a very delicate operation. But Mrs. Schultz, his nurse, tells us that Carl will soon be better than ever, and that is good news.

A recent sparring exhibition between Al Paton and a new man by the name of Mitchell was held here, and since that time you don't hear much of Paton, for he went out for the count. Mitchell really put him away. But Paton is a good sport about it, and even took him into his home, and now they are inseparable. They dress alike and have the same habits and really resemble each other.

If you should get over to the Acme don't fail to see Israel Dusseau if he happens to be trouble-clerking at that time. Israel tried hard to conceal that name and went by the name of Jack, but ain't I the one to find these things out? The troublemen and trouble clerks and load dispatchers are prepared to go on the air soon with our new radio equipment. We all have operators' permits. We will have numbers, like Operator Number One, Two, etc. I hope I don't get number 12 for that is what I say, there are too many of them. Carl Ludwig has had his wish fulfilled, he is back on the Two-pin. It sure is great to live in a country where you can call a heel a heel and pronounce it "heel" and not "hiel."

EDWARD E. DUKESHIRE,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. B-266, PHOENIX, ARIZ.

Editor:

This is to let all the members know that the I. B. E. W. is gaining ground fast in Arizona. All the boys in our local, which is employed by a utility, the Salt River Valley Water Users' Association, give Representative Alfred Shackelford 98 per cent of the credit for this increase in this state. The only trouble with "Shack," as all of us call him, is he works too hard.

We received our charter on August 20, 1940, and now have a membership of 455, with more coming in all the time. We won't say what we were making before we organized, as it was a shame, compared to other

utilities. Since we have organized, the company paid us \$73,000 in back wages due to the Fair Labor Standards Act, and started paying us time and a half for overtime, which they had never done before. On March 1, they gave us a 10 per cent raise and now the N. L. R. B. has ordered them to give us an election within 30 days to determine bargaining rights.

We have every expectation of winning and having a signed contract soon. A number of our members have left this company and we are happy to report that all of them have far better jobs. One of them was our past president, Taylor Perry, who devoted his time and effort to our organization and is a credit to this union. Our new president is William Harkness, and he is doing a fine job.

This is all from L. U. No. B-266 for the time, but will report our progress from time to time.

G. P. SHAW,
Financial Secretary.

L. U. NO. 363, ROCKLAND COUNTY, N. Y., AND VICINITY

Editor:

The order of the United States government during the past month, ordering the closing of the German consulates, German Library of Information, German Railroads Information office and German boards of trade brings to a close the use of the United States mail by these nazi organizations against the American way of life. These attacks have been directed toward United States citizens or residents with foreign heritage or ties, in order to get them to work for Hitler in the disorganization of America. This nazi propaganda, telling German-Americans what books to read, how to answer questions and how to stir up the Jewish question was delivered free by the United States Postal Service under the rules of the international postal agreements.

The exposure of this nazi propaganda machine was primarily brought about by the efforts of an individual American citizen, Henry Hoke, who has been himself engaged in the direct mail advertising for the past 21 years. In May, 1940, Mr. Hoke first published his denunciation of the use of the mails by foreign governments. Ernst Schmitz, manager of the German Railroads Information office, answered Mr. Hoke, demanding an apology and threatening a suit for libel. Strangely enough the suit never was forthcoming and Henry Hoke went on his way gathering evidence against the nazi propaganda machine (all at his own expense). During the summer of 1940 this evidence was presented to the Dies Committee. It is a matter of record that the Dies Committee raided various German agencies. Most of the information obtained can be secured from the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C., a copy of Appendix Part III of Preliminary Report on Totalitarian Propaganda in the United States, released by the Dies Committee.

I myself have gone over this evidence with Mr. Hoke and know that it is authentic. I had in mind going into the evidence at length and bringing the workings of the various foreign agencies to the attention of our members. However, the source of this propaganda has been clamped down on by the government, so our end has at last been accomplished, therefore only a brief outline of the activities will be necessary.

The German Library of Information issued its propaganda sheet regularly to some 96,000 editors, ministers, school teachers, legislators, columnists, cultural leaders, etc., in an effort to convince these leaders that the Hitler system is better than our American

way of life. The German Railroads Information office sent weekly bulletins to some 50,000 travel agencies, hotel executives, brokers, editors, military officers, bankers, civic leaders and appeasers. Behind this cloak of direct mail bulletins, Manager Ernst Schmitz entertained American Legion officers, Army and Navy men, business leaders and legislators, trying to win additional appeasers. In every country so far seized by Hitler, the German Railroads Information office has been the center of spy and propaganda activities.

The German Board of Trade operates as an American corporation. They send their skilfully-edited monthly magazines to big advertisers, executives, financiers, exporters and colleges, in an effort to convince Americans that Hitler is bound to win and that "business better play ball." The Germans have sponsored patriotic organizations in all defeated countries and also in the United States. In this class fall all the organized and unorganized mailing activities of individuals or groups, who have been sold the idea that Hitler means no harm to America, and who are carrying out Hitler's scheme of divide and conquer.

German-Americans in this country have received tons of mail addressed from Munich, all carried free by the Postal Department due to the international postal agreements. Many of these German-Americans, being good citizens, have in turn turned this propaganda over to the Dies Committee or to Mr. Hoke. In many cases the name was misspelled or the address slightly misworded, not enough, however, to prevent the individual from securing the propaganda-laden letter. The same list also was used

by the various agencies mentioned above, as the name and address style was identical with the list from Munich, Germany.

With the government of the United States closing the doors of the various agencies distributing nazi propaganda one would think that the matter would be closed and literature would no longer be flooding the mails. This, however, is not the case by a long shot. The fact has been proven that members of Congress are aiding the nazi plan by allowing the use of their franking privilege for the nazi distribution of disruptive literature. The franking privilege was originally intended to provide members of Congress with means of carrying on free correspondence with constituents. There is a penalty provided for the misuse of free mail by the executive branches of the government, but the Post Office Department has no recourse against members of Congress who misuse the franking privilege, except to call the member personally and tell him, "Please don't do it again." Perhaps that is why the members of Congress have been free with the lending of their frank.

Bundles of un-addressed franked mail under the signature of Burton Wheeler, Jacob Thorkelson (ex-Congressman, also from Montana) and others were distributed by Donald Shea at his anti-Semitic meetings and by nazi-loving Jew-baiting Joe McWilliams at Christian Front meetings. Recipients were instructed to address the franked envelopes and drop them into the nearest mail box, without payment of postage. Franked mail has also been passed out at other meetings of the Bund, the America First Committee and No Foreign Wars Committee.

Just before his death the late Senator Lundeen was allowing his franked mail to be distributed in bundles to re-addressers, and in some cases caused unaddressed envelopes to be placed secretly on the desks of prominent New York executives. A German-American, during the month of December, 1940, received at his home in New York City mail under the frank of Senators Nye and Wheeler and ex-Senator Holt, also from ex-Representative Thorkelson and George H. Tinkham.

By a strange coincidence, the pieces from Holt, Nye, Tinkham and Thorkelson were addressed in identically the same hand writing. Strange, I say, that a resident of New York on the mailing list from Munich should receive (mailed in New York City) propaganda telling that there is no danger from Hitler, from Senators from West Virginia, North Dakota, Montana and Representatives from Massachusetts and Montana. Why the use of the German list? If in the future our country does find itself at war with Hitler, I, for one, wonder just what will be the stand of the small minority of members of Congress who have misused the right of the franking privilege.

CHARLES H. PRINDLE,
Press Secretary

L. U. NO. 377, LYNN, MASS.

Editor:

Canton, Ohio, is a lovely city, of course not perfect. The air is nice, the water is harder than a disappointed woman's heart. Some of the boys think this should be called whistle town. The engines and engineers sleep all day, and at night they play run, sheep, run, Relievo and other games; and tonight it sounds as though the shifter broke loose and the others are trying to corral it before it finds its mate. All have got their whistles wide open.

I read recently where an engineer died and they mounted his whistle over the grave. Me for more monuments for engineers.

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This is a nice job; the divinity that looks out for sailors, children and electricians sure picked good supervisors for this job, when they gave us Roy Mason and Ed Yeaton from Youngstown. They sure are regular he men. Bill Skirboll from Pittsburgh is on this job. When Bill made out his draft papers the girl wrote, "slight dislocation of the right jaw."

"Shucks, Handsome, that ain't a dislocation!" and he took a half plug of Piper Heidsieck out of his mouth to convince her, and the poor girl fainted.

I just received a letter from my boy in the Navy—a few excerpts:

"Just got back from Iceland. The scenery is beautiful, but the natives resent outsiders. Am at Philadelphia, expect to go to Greenland or Ireland. We were tied up alongside the Suffolk and Dorchester, the ships that got the Bismarck. We had a rough passage coming back. Three barrels of gasoline washed over, another wave tore our gig loose and punctured three big holes in it."

Some of the Indians from the east with habits untraceable to the Pilgrims, were bundled off to the homeland to pursue their puritanical habits. The whistles disturbed their jangled nerves. They could get along

with alligators and snakes but not whistles. I met a Brother from Youngstown the other night. We were humming Loch Lomond. He said,

"Are you Scotch?" I said, "no, Irish."

He said "I'm Scotch-Irish."

Says I, "you must have inherited your sweet voice from the Irish, what did you inherit from the Scotch?" I can't repeat what he said. That was Blair from Youngstown, Doc. Fleming is his manager.

Well, Ed., that will comprise my contribution this month so, so long.

ED. MCINERNEY,
Press Secretary.

FRATERNITY OF THE AIR

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N2HZJ "Walt" Germann	Yonkers, N. Y.	W2IOR King J. Fothergill	Brooklyn, N. Y.	W5EKL L. D. Mathieu	Corpus Christi, Texas
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N6SM R. H. Lindquist	Turlock, Calif.	W2IPY Lester Woodruff	New York City	W5EYG L. M. Reed	Oklahoma City, Okla.
W1AIS Lewis R. Collins	Portland, Me.	W2IRA John Ochs	Congers, N. Y.	W5FGC Milton T. Lyman	Corpus Christi, Texas
W1AKY E. R. Myrbeck	E. Braintree, Mass.	W2ISC Francis A. Moran	Brooklyn, N. Y.	W5FGF S. A. Worley	Del Rio, Texas
W1BCP John F. Casey	Dover, N. H.	W2IYX Harvey J. McCoy	Brooklyn, N. Y.	W5FGQ H. M. Rhodus	San Antonio, Texas
W1BDA Roger F. Kennedy	Providence, R. I.	W2JEL Robert C. Sparrow	Bronx, N. Y.	W5GHF Robert E. Barr	Spring Hill, La.
W1BFQ William Pierce	Providence, R. I.	W2JFS Frank C. Hills	New York City	W5GQT O. L. Bickley	Houston, Texas
W1BLU Thomas Chase	Providence, R. I.	W2JPS Hal Kaye	Brooklyn, N. Y.	W5HWQ W. E. Robey	Kingsville, Texas
W1BME Warren F. Stevens	Malden, Mass.	W2KCZ Louis Freedman	Brooklyn, N. Y.	W5HZZ Erwin W. Reininger	New Braunfels, Texas
W1BNL C. B. Kelley	Holden, Mass.	W2KDY Morris Lieberman	Brooklyn, N. Y.	W5JGM G. W. Boynton	Kingsville, Texas
W1BQN Edward L. Philbrick	Medford, Mass.	W2KWC J. Griskin	Brooklyn, N. Y.	W5JQN H. M. Crawford	Longview, Texas
W1BRT Arthur S. Winslow	Dover, N. H.	W2LGE Richard A. Coster	New York City	W5ON L. A. Hoskins	Houston, Texas
W1BSD William Walker	Providence, R. I.	W2LLK Al J. Soback	Albany, N. Y.	W6ANR John R. Hubbell	Los Gatos, Calif.
W1CNZ A. R. Johnson	Providence, R. I.	W2MEA Steve R. Lucas, Jr.	New York, N. Y.	W6ASZ Earle Lyman	Long Beach, Calif.
W1DFQ Ralph Buckley	Old Orchard Beach, Maine	W2MPJ Frank Cizek, Jr.	New York City	W6BRM S. C. Goldkamp	San Diego, Calif.
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W1FJA Frank W. Lavery	Somerville, Mass.	W3HTJ Frank Buyasak	Trenton, N. J.	W6FJ Stuart Dalton	Hollywood, Calif.
W1FXA Albert W. Moser	Portland, Maine	W3JAX John V. Richards	Morris Plains, N. J.	W6GBJ Eddie S. Futrell	Oakland, Calif.
W1GKY Joseph Manning	Chicopee, Mass.	W3JB William N. Wilson	Media, Pa.	W6GFI Roy Meadows	Los Angeles, Calif.
W1HX Norman H. Young	Everett, Mass.	W4AAQ S. J. Bayne	Birmingham, Ala.	W6IAH S. E. Hyde	Los Angeles, Calif.
W1IK Thomas A. Leavitt	Portland, Maine	W4ADN Vernon Cheek	Atlanta, Ga.	W6IH James Ruggles	Hollywood, Calif.
W1INP Eugene G. Warner	East Hartford, Conn.	W4AJY J. T. Dixon	Birmingham, Ala.	W6ITN G. W. Jackson	Pasadena, Calif.
W1IQ William H. Rule	Arlington, Mass.	W4AWP Raymond A. Dalton	Durham, N. C.	W6JDN Harold L. Lucero	Dunsmuir, Calif.
W1ISJ Warren A. Hamilton	So. Portland, Maine	W4BEB Thomas H. Todd	Tuscaloosa, Ala.	W6JHF H. E. Chambers, Jr.	Tucson, Ariz.
W1IUA Curtis B. Plummer	Portland, Maine	W4BIN Orbra Harrell	Atlanta, Ga.	W6JP Harry Roediger	San Francisco, Calif.
W1IYT Henry Moller	Dracut, Mass.	W4BMF P. B. Cram	Birmingham, Ala.	W6JVK Jim H. Lowe	Pasadena, Calif.
W1JWL Lorenzo J. Fiore	So. Norwalk, Conn.	W4BOE C. T. Lee	Birmingham, Ala.	W6JWR Roy S. Spaeth	Los Angeles, Calif.
W1KAC Kenneth C. Cushing	Portland, Maine	W4BSQ S. L. Hicks	Charlotte, N. C.	W6LFU Frank Richter	Escondido, Calif.
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W1LBH Carter B. Hart	Lawrence, Mass.	W4CBJ Henry Stahl	Jacksonville, Fla.	W6NAV Kenneth Price	San Diego, Calif.
W1LNR Martin W. Joyce	W. Roxbury, Mass.	W4CHB R. W. Pratt	Memphis, Tenn.	W6OBI Thomas Torpey	Alameda, Calif.
W1LUP Robert Dettart	Malden, Mass.	W4CJZ T. G. Humphries	Birmingham, Ala.	W6OHR W. Nuttall	Berkeley, Calif.
W1PP George Rodick	Cape Elizabeth, Maine	W4CYL D. W. Dowd	Wetumka, Ala.	W6OPQ Frank Young	San Francisco, Calif.
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W2AYI Stephen Mankowski	Brooklyn, N. Y.	W4EAQ J. B. Robbins	Birmingham, Ala.	W7AMX A. H. Bean	Portland, Ore.
W2BFL Anthony J. Samaliois	Elizabeth, N. J.	W4ELQ H. S. Hurley	Birmingham, Ala.	W7ANI M. D. Herr	Seattle, Wash.
W2BQB William E. Kind	Bronx, N. Y.	W4EVI L. W. Thomas	Birmingham, Ala.	W7ATY A. H. Thibodo	Portland, Ore.
W2CAD Paul A. Ward	Newark, N. J.	W4FKN Russell A. Law	Atlanta, Ga.	W7AYM Robt. A. Ferguson	Seattle, Wash.
W2DOO George T. Siegel	Elmhurst, L. I., N. Y.	W4FTP Chadwick M. Baker, Jr.	Birmingham, Ala.	W7BHB Olaf Thompson	Glendive, Mont.
W2DXK Irving Megeff	Brooklyn, N. Y.	W4GOU H. D. Carl	Birmingham, Ala.	W7BHW H. A. Aggerbeck	Tolt, Wash.
W2EYR John J. Jankowski	Garden City, L. I., N. Y.	W4GUI H. J. Dandlake	Jacksonville, Fla.	W7BIS John Bielenberg	Helena, Mont.
W2FHR Millard Martin	Oceanside, L. I., N. Y.	W4JY I. J. Jones	Birmingham, Ala.	W7BWK A. H. Brudwig	Portland, Ore.
W2GAM R. L. Petrusek, Jr.	Newark, N. J.	W4LO L. C. Kron	Birmingham, Ala.	W7BXL Wallace C. Klockler	Great Falls, Mont.
W2GIC L. A. Judge	Northport, L. I., N. Y.	W4NY Robert B. Webb	Wilmington, N. C.	W7BZF Geo. A. Freeman	Seattle, Wash.
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		W5BZX Edwin E. Spurr	El Reno, Okla.	W7DET Wm. Vandermay	Seattle, Wash.
		W5CAP William L. Canze	San Antonio, Texas	W7DHK H. L. Bennett	Ashland, Ore.
		W5DRZ Bill Atkinson	North Little Rock, Ark.	W7DJP Mark Nichols	Casper, Wyo.
				W7DQX John Rankin	Clarkston, Wash.
				W7DXQ Al Eckes	Miles City, Mont.
				W7DXZ Frank C. Pratt	Tacoma, Wash.

FRATERNITY GROWS BY COMMUNICATION

L. U. NO. 396, BOSTON, MASS.

Editor:

The 1941 election has passed safely over and Local No. 396 is still in the hands of a marvelously capable body of officers. There were very few contests and from the list of candidates offered our local could not possibly have made a bad choice.

Our president, Walter Aylward, was endorsed for a second term by a comfortable majority. Past Vice President Joe Frost was again placed in the office he has so efficiently filled for numerous terms in the past. Our business manager and financial secretary, Arthur Myshrrall, was continued in office by

acclamation; and the champion recording secretary of the I. B. E. W., Brother Maurice J. Power, was browbeaten into remaining in the position which he has graced so successfully for many terms.

The very efficient job that Brother Patrick J. O'Brien has done as auditor was rewarded by a promotion to the office of treasurer and the new executive board is composed of a perfectly representative body demonstrating the best in executive ability and experience in the exact science of organized labor. A very satisfactory corps of officers and Local No. 396 can sit back satisfied that its guidance is in safe hands for the next two years. The board is

as follows: Brothers Frank Lundy, Timothy Sullivan (past treasurer), Charles Flagg (past president), William Brookings, and John Gay (past president).

The membership is still on the up-grade. Seven new apprentice-helpers were initiated at the last meeting and it is good to note the gleam in the eyes of new members signifying that the cable splicing craft is to be completely revolutionized in the next few years. (Remember how it was, old timers?)

Michael Willie ("Mickie Free") Lydon celebrated his initiation into the local by becoming a proud parent for the second time. Sex to be determined later.

FRATERNITY OF THE AIR

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W7EAF L. H. Klahn Portland, Oreg.
W7ELF Frank Potter Seattle, Wash.
W7EQM Albert W. Beck Big Sandy, Mont.
W7FBI Kenneth O. Snyder Renton, Wash.
W7FD Otto Johnson Seattle, Wash.
W7FGS C. A. Gray Walla Walla, Wash.
W7FGZ Walter Partlow Great Falls, Mont.
W7FL Geoffrey A. Woodhouse Helena, Mont.
W7FMG F. E. Parker Seattle, Wash.
W7FWB J. Howard Smith Wenatchee, Wash.
W7GG Geo. D. Crockett, Sr. Milwaukie, Oreg.
W7GHG Tom Reid Rockport, Wash.
W7GRE L. V. White Seattle, Wash.
W7HHK E. V. Rasmusen Seattle, Wash.
W7HHN J. D. Venen Seattle, Wash.
W7HXT R. B. Smith Seattle, Wash.
W7IDP Glenn Rusk Tillamook, Oreg.
W7II Sumner W. Ostrum Milwaukie, Oreg.
W7JE C. E. Anderson Portland, Oreg.
W7NS Fred J. Follett Tacoma, Wash.
W7RX Nick Foster Seattle, Wash.
W7SQ James E. Williss Dieringer, Wash.
W7UL C. M. Carlquist Portland, Oreg.
W7WH O. R. Anderson Portland, Oreg.
W7ZF G. E. Foster Portland, Oreg.
W8ABO Vaughn E. Seeds Columbus, Ohio
W8ACB Raymond Jelinek Detroit, Mich.
W8APU Douglas E. Church Syracuse, N. Y.
W8AVL E. W. Watton Rochester, N. Y.
W8BQA E. O. Troup Hudson, Mich.
W8BQC Cecil Armstrong Toledo, Ohio
W8BRK Howard G. Wacker Pittsburgh, Pa.
W8CNE Bill Horlbeck Pittsburgh, Pa.
W8DHQ Harold C. Whitford Hornell, N. Y.
W8DI E. E. Hertz Cleveland, Ohio
W8DME Charles J. Heiser Auburn, N. Y.
W8DV Philip Bloom Toledo, Ohio
W8EDR W. O. Beck Toledo, Ohio
W8FAP William O. Rankin Pittsburgh, Pa.
W8GHX H. E. Owen Angola, N. Y.
W8GJQ Edward Goon Toledo, Ohio
W8IYL Bruce Ganoung Olean, N. Y.
W8KB Wallace H. Collins Clio, Mich.
W8LHU H. W. Walker Akron, Ohio
W8LJX T. E. Bobbitt Huntington, W. Va.
W8LMF W. A. Stevenson Chateaugay, N. Y.
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W8OCV Fred Lyle Lakewood, Ohio
W8ODX Archie Williams Toledo, Ohio
W8OVR Fred M. Dickinson Lima, Ohio
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W8PKR J. W. Hamill Cleveland, Ohio
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W8RB William Stringfellow Toledo, Ohio
W8RHR William M. Gamble Pittsburgh, Pa.
W8RUJ Charles B. Sproull Pittsburgh, Pa.
W8SKO W. O. Beck Luna Pier, Mich.
W8SSX George E. Oden Wauseon, Ohio
W8VAJ Clarence Bauer Buffalo, N. Y.
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W9ALE George L. Pufall Chicago, Ill.
W9ANE Louis Steiner Wisconsin Dells, Wis.

W9ANX Charles Glenn Becker Effingham, Ill.
W9ASW J. Oigard St. Paul, Minn.
W9ATH Robert Perkins Chicago, Ill.
W9AUF Louis Lete Effingham, Ill.
W9AVG C. E. Boardman Kenosha, Wis.
W9AVP Walter E. Phillips Chicago, Ill.
W9BBU Everett D. Blackman Elgin, Ill.
W9BEU E. F. Koehler St. Louis, Mo.
W9BFA Leonard Gunderson Elmwood Park, Ill.
W9BLR Leo Stafford Springfield, Mo.
W9BMV Robert Montgomery Duquoin, Ill.
W9BTA Wm. E. Barrett Sheboygan, Wis.
W9BXG F. N. Reichenecker Kansas City, Kans.
W9CCH Allan H. Story Chicago, Ill.
W9CCK John J. Noonan Chicago, Ill.
W9CGT George T. Eastland Chicago, Ill.
W9CUB J. C. McCowen Des Moines, Iowa
W9CVK D. J. Mearns Cicero, Ill.
W9DBY Kenneth G. Alley Marion, Ill.
W9DJE Stanley Fisher Racine, Wis.
W9DLH James C. Mathney Elgin, Ill.
W9DMZ Clarence Kraus Kansas City, Kans.
W9DRN H. J. Swanson Twin Lakes, Wis.
W9ELB Carl H. Nicholson Duquoin, Ill.
W9EMN Henry A. Trapp Springfield, Ill.
W9ENQ Earl Baumeyer Springfield, Ill.
W9EOF James A. Turner Elgin, Ill.
W9ESJ Alfred C. Henning Milwaukee, Wis.
W9EVN Harold G. Wise East St. Louis, Ill.
W9FDC E. A. Peavey Des Moines, Iowa
W9FGN T. W. Wigton Aurora, Ill.
W9FJ Charles Grover Chicago, Ill.
W9FKW J. M. Moran St. Louis, Mo.
W9FOJ Roy C. Eastman East St. Louis, Ill.
W9FTT I. D. Burkhardt Kokomo, Ind.
W9GA John H. Dodman Chicago, Ill.
W9GEW Manfred C. Johnson Hibbing, Minn.
W9GGG Edward W. Chavoen Chicago, Ill.
W9GKV E. V. Anderson Chicago, Ill.
W9GSU Marshall Secrist Chicago, Ill.
W9GTI Verne Plateau Chicago, Ill.
W9GVY E. O. Schuman Chicago, Ill.
W9GWZ H. A. Leslie Wisconsin Rapids, Wis.
W9HCU Wm. Clark Webster Wichita, Kans.
W9HKF Robert R. Kuehn St. Paul, Minn.
W9HPJ Ero E. Erickson Chicago, Ill.
W9HQJ Elmer F. Eymann Peoria, Ill.
W9HVB Albert Babisch Sheboygan, Wis.
W9IDG Victor Hoffman Sheboygan, Wis.
W9IOS Robert Gifford Bois D'Arc, Mo.
W9IQ Walter Meyers Desplaines, Ill.
W9IUJ Arthur A. Avery Elmhurst, Ill.
W9IWR Norman A. Pulliam Chicago, Ill.
W9IWY W. H. Woodard Chicago, Ill.
W9IZM Gordon Davidson Racine, Wis.
W9JAH Gladwyn L. Barrett Macomb, Ill.
W9JAO Fred Diedrick Springfield, Mo.
W9JOZ Gilbert G. Matthews Chicago, Ill.
W9JPJ F. N. Stephenson Waterloo, Iowa
W9JWF Paul J. Shock St. Louis, Mo.
W9JZH C. E. Johnson Des Moines, Iowa
W9KBD Scott Franklin Effingham, Ill.
W9KMX F. A. Carnahan Macomb, Ill.
W9KN Chester Niedwick Chicago, Ill.
W9KPC Celeste Giarrante Joliet, Ill.
W9LAV Wayne Clay Springfield, Mo.
W9LDJ Orvin Simpson Springfield, Mo.

W9MAP Ernest Storer Rockford, Ill.
W9MCH James A. Umbarger Kokomo, Ind.
W9MEL Harold S. (Mel) Hart Chicago, Ill.
W9MMP Harry Probst Chicago, Ill.
W9MZS J. Lester Paulsen Chicago, Ill.
W9NCG R. P. Barnes St. Louis, Mo.
W9NDA Paul L. Edwards Alton, Ill.
W9NEV M. A. Willis St. Louis, Mo.
W9NHC John C. Sorenson Chicago, Ill.
W9NN Robert E. Baird Oak Park, Ill.
W9NYD Elmer Zitzman Roxana, Ill.
W9OTS Elmer Pearson Chicago, Ill.
W9OTX John C. Reynolds Duquoin, Ill.
W9OUT Herbert Gerend Kaukauna, Wis.
W9PD Ray Anderson Chicago, Ill.
W9PEM Harry Barton Villa Park, Ill.
W9PFH Wilfred T. Simonsen Racine, Wis.
W9PHQ Henry Golden Racine, Wis.
W9PNH Frank Riggs Rockford, Ill.
W9PRE Vincent Dolva Mandan, N. Dak.
W9QC F. L. Dechant Racine, Wis.
W9QJ Larry Leith Chicago, Ill.
W9QQ John O. Weaver Springfield, Ill.
W9QWE Dewey L. Glaser Waukesha, Wis.
W9RBM Ernest O. Bertrand Kansas City, Mo.
W9RPL William L. Kratzer Macomb, Ill.
W9RRX Bob J. Adair Midlothian, Ill.
W9RV John Gause Chicago, Ill.
W9RYF S. V. Jennings New Albany, Ind.
W9RZC Don R. Myers Springfield, Ill.
W9S Frank Smith Waterloo, Iowa
W9SLs Herbert Beltz Fort Wayne, Ind.
W9SMF Albert H. Waters Alton, Ill.
W9SOO Harry V. Eyring Kansas City, Mo.
W9TBM Raymond Eversole Fort Wayne, Ind.
W9TP Maynard Marquardt Northbrook, Ill.
W9UAY Steve Derbak Royalton, Ill.
W9UEL John P. Harrison Pueblo, Colo.
W9UJM Jack Kraus Sheboygan, Wis.
W9UKV Maynard Faith Fort Wayne, Ind.
W9UPV Milton Placko Chicago, Ill.
W9URV S. F. Johnson Chicago, Ill.
W9VBQ Oscar H. Baker Lawrence, Kans.
W9VLM Harold Freshman St. Joseph, Mo.
W9VOQ George Billeaux Sterling, Ill.
W9VUG R. E. Christopherson Bismarck, N. Dak.
W9VXM J. F. Sheneman Somerset, Ky.
W9WEA Clyde J. White Chicago, Ill.
W9WJO Wilbert T. Peterson Chicago, Ill.
W9WNF Myron E. Earl Chicago, Ill.
W9WPZ Edward Trybus Chicago, Ill.
W9YCM Hugh Nennering Belleville, Ill.
W9YHV Vernon Little DuQuoin, Ill.
W9YKT Richard J. Ikelman Pueblo, Colo.
W9YMF A. G. Roberts Chicago, Ill.
W9YMI Leon J. Schinkten Chicago, Ill.
W9YRB Melvin J. Weihman Aurora, Ill.
W9YWT Garnet J. Grayson Chicago, Ill.
W9ZHQ Raymond E. McNulty Chicago, Ill.
W9ZYP E. H. Dvorachek Belleville, Ill.

Canada *
VE3AHZ Thomas Yates Beavertown, Ont.
VE3GK Sid Burnett Toronto, Ont.
VE4ABM E. K. Watson Lethbridge, Alta.
VE4RQ J. W. Hallett Calgary, Alta.
VE4SA R. G. Sutfin Calgary, Alta.

* We are continuing publishing the call list of the Canadian members of the Fraternity of the Air, although they cannot be reached.

FRATERNITY GROWS BY COMMUNICATION

Business Agent Myshrahl announced at the last meeting that for the first time in 10, these many years, the personnel of Local No. 396 was 100 per cent employed. This is the announcement we have been waiting for, brethren, and it surely sounded heart-warming. May we continue to hear the same at each succeeding meeting.

The members have received their new defense program identification cards and buttons and Cyril, the Demon Helper, has this comment to offer, "My wife says this picture of me looks just like my old rogues' gallery portrait, only the number across the chest is different."

THE APSAY,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. B-429, NASHVILLE, TENN. Editor:

This is my last article to bother you and the other Brothers over the U. S. and Canada, as a new "scribe" was designated June 20. He will take over next month. The new "scribe" is Brother W. A. Walker, who is also our recording secretary and a good one.

Our Brothers, who are working out of town, will not recognize our hall when they come home, as our president, Brother W. J. Pulman, has equipped the hall with fine upholstered seats, so they can come now without fear of leaving half clad, leaving the other half of their clothes on the old seats and half the old seats in their "seats." Brother Pulman is to be congratulated on this fine selection.

The hall still continues to be too small, may have to take over the entire labor temple, unless Brother Ted Loftis, our business manager, stops his "monkey business." Sixteen new members were taken in June 6. This boy Loftis never stops.

June 6's meeting was fine, lot of heated arguments, which keeps up interest. Also nominations were made for candidates for the coming election. There were plenty of nominees for all offices, except the real hard jobs. (Financial secretary and treasurer.)

Brother Doss, our financial secretary, gave a short talk, the first I ever heard him make on the floor, and a good one it was, regarding the forthcoming elections, stating that regardless of whether your candidate is elected or not, to get behind the successful candidate and support him 100 per cent. I feel as he does, for if we are to succeed all members must go arm in arm, face all situations together. Cooperation has done this for us. Our own local union has increased its membership 150 per cent since January 1, 1941. This could not have been done by any one individual, only by COOPERATION.

Well, boys, our election is over, and I think the best men won. Our new president is Brother J. O. Boyd; vice president, Emmett "Strawberry Blonde" Page; financial secretary, W. B. Doss (unopposed); treasurer, H. O. Potts (unopposed); business manager, Ted P. Loftis, who had a tough opponent, but won in a walk; recording secretary, W. A. Walker; press secretary, W. A. Walker. The executive board has six fine men, including Brother Sam Lewis, the only TVA employee elected to office out of five TVA boys. The rest "also ran." The examining board is excellent.

The only trouble the incoming officers will run into is the job of filling the shoes of outgoing officials who are "tops."

Here is a suggestion to business managers in whose vicinity there may be a training camp or army post, where there may be need of training for men in the communication sections of the army in the art of pole climbing. Get some men to volunteer their services for one or two days to assist

in instructing these boys so that they will not "polish" every pole or tree they may be called upon to climb, or assist in any other way they can.

We in this section have been watching some of the best actions of the U. S. army, black outs, the striking power of Uncle Sam's "panzer" (2nd armored) division, against two divisions of 1917-18 fame, 30th (Old Hickory), 27th (Fighting 69th). These boys go three or four days without rest, and all of them conduct themselves as men both in "battle" or when on leave. Their parents may well be proud of them.

Notice to visitors again, The Andrew Jackson Hotel, Nashville, has 400 rooms and a rat in every room.

When are some of these other local unions going to get behind a nation-wide movement to found a good tuberculosis sanatorium? According to the RESEARCH DEPARTMENT of the International Brotherhood, ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-EIGHT of our Brothers in the past six years, 26 during 1940 have died of t. b. I know all of these could not have been saved but some of them might have been, and one life saved would more than pay for the cost.

Boys, let's all get behind this and see if we cannot, before another six years pass, get this number down to "zero" or very close to it.

Brothers, it has been a pleasure to send in articles to the JOURNAL and hope the readers got some pleasure out of my foolishness.

I wish to say bye-bye to all my friends all over the country, but please continue to write me and I will be more than glad to answer.

Best regards to one and all.

JOHN F. DEGNAN,
Ex-Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. B-465, SAN DIEGO, CALIF. Editor:

I am enclosing a picture taken at a surprise party given by Local No. B-465 in honor of one of its senior Brothers, Brother C. C. (Red) Havens. Brother Havens was initiated into Local Union No. 147 of Anderson, Ind., on August 28, 1900, and continued in good standing from that time on. He has been a member of Local Union No. B-465 for 31 years, most of this time in the capacity of a

line crew foreman for the local gas and electric company. He retired from this position with the company April 1 of this year.

The guest of honor is shown in the center of the picture seated in the rocker which the boys presented to him at the party. Prominently displayed in the foreground is Red's birthday cake, consisting of 65 cans of beer (not empties) arranged to spell out his age. The men shown on this picture comprise only a small part of those present, there being about 200 old friends on hand to honor him. Beer and sandwiches were served, high lines were built, splices made, holes dug and primaries cut in the clear.

The members of Local No. B-465 wish Red many more years of the best and hope that he will thoroughly enjoy his well earned leisure.

R. E. NOONAN,
Business Manager.

L. U. NO. 488, BRIDGEPORT, CONN. Editor:

Saturday, May 17, was just another day to the millions of other folks upon this planet, but to the bowling team of Local Union No. 488, Bridgeport, Conn., it was "The Day" of the year. Yes, sir, it shall remain an unforgettable event for many a moon to come. Read on, my Brothers, and you shall hear the most envied tale of the year.

In closing the bowling season the team chartered a bus and took a trip to the great metropolis. The plans were: To see a good ball game, and a ball game it was. To have an elegant dinner, and then to see one of the Broadway hits. All arrangements were made by Brother Nick Giampolo, who planned every little detail with the utmost care and precision, even down to the last laugh. You know the old saying, "If wishes were winged, I'd be in Paradise," well, it seems that our wishes were winged, for one had but to desire and that desire was fulfilled. Our many thanks go to Nick.

Unlike the old proverb, that "a fine beginning makes a happy ending," we had a wonderful ending, in spite of the fact that the weather man started off with the dark cloud, and a rip-roaring downpour.

As our bus rolled toward the distant city of Gotham the heavens above became grey and the clouds thickened, growing close and heavy like a pall, muffling both light and



Birthday party for an old timer, with a very original "cake", was given by L. U. No. B-465. Those in the picture: Back row, Brothers J. Brown, Leggett, Sperry, Row, Morris, Chase, Hill, McGovney, Brown. Second row: Brothers F. Sharon, Rose, Hanrahan, Walker, Ault, Akers, Neal, Hyder, T. P. Garrett, assistant superintendent; McIntyre, Gittings, Strick. Front row: Brothers McLean, High, Shelton, Havens (guest of honor), Ayres, superintendent; Blood, Call, Elliot.

sound. Then suddenly the elements let loose. Our conveyance began to look and feel more like an ark. And as it plowed through the watery avenues at each turn of the wheel it became more difficult to progress. To us, riding wearily towards what seemed an inevitable failure, the world looked as if it had suddenly gone wild and demented. Tons of water must have fallen out of that hovering greyness, and the end to it all was nowhere in sight.

That was enough to give the old dejected look to even such sturdy hombres as our Willie Oldham. With the exception of Brother Mylen, our business manager, most of us wore the map of bitter disappointment. But George, however, kept his usual cheerful disposition during the downpour and kept assuring us that it was only a shower and that it would soon blow over. His attitude was certainly essential as the "ark" was now in total mourning. Even our commander-in-chief, Brother Harold Boyle, paced nervously to and fro keeping his fingers crossed, but his face had that look of skepticism.

The only occasional sign of cheer came from the back end of the bus, where Brethren Zumstag, Tomasetti, Scoonmaker, Frank Mylen, Litzie and Whiteley were engaged in a friendly game of poker. It seems that Brother Frank Mylen was the least concerned about the weather in either direction. It was soon quite obvious that he had the "sunny days" tucked away in his pocket.

One hour and 15 minutes later, as we rounded a certain corner, and came within sight of the Yankee Stadium, the good Lord all at once smiled upon His children. He commanded the rains to cease, and sent the beaming sun rays. The situation at once assumed different proportions. Brother George Mylen was now the hero of the day, the sagacious prognosticator. Where only a few moments ago gloom and sadness reigned, joy and hilarity now predominated. As the Brethren emptied the bus they each stole an upward glance, just to make sure that all this was not a dream. But it was not. The weather remained perfect all through the game. Not even a tiny black spot appeared in the heavens.

The game was between the Yankees and the White Sox. The excitement was great, as any ball fan will enjoy a good game. But not until the last half of the ninth inning did the real excitement burst forth. A sudden high fly hit in the general direction of our group threw the boys of 488 into dizzy action. There were Joe Zahornacky, Leo Chieffe, Hank Creevy, Johnny Clark, Joe Winer, Cuddy Tomasetti, Bill Cavanaugh, and Steve Pall, all trying their darndest to get this ball. Stretching, reaching, stumbling, straining, all after this tiny fast-approaching pill. Suddenly it came, the ball landed! Then some more quick scrambles and shuffles and groans but the boys muffed the play. The ball bounced among the seats and one cool, calm, innocent spectator nonchalantly stooped over, scooped it off the floor and put it in his pocket.

In the meantime the scuffle had subsided and as the normal seatings were resumed, all of a sudden there was a cry. This sudden outburst turned all eyes in the general direction of Brother Ralph Friedman, who, lo and behold, stood there sporting the most beautiful shiner that could be gotten anywhere for the price of an admission ticket to a ball game.

It seems that in their enthusiasm to own the ball all obstacles had to be pushed aside. Brother Friedman unwillingly stuck out his chin and somebody's elbow found the soft cavity just above it, and rested there just long enough to make things a little unpleasant for him. But it was an accident, and the Brother took it like a good sport. In fact he

NOTICE

To all local unions, greetings:

We wish to warn all business managers and members to be on the lookout for these two men.

Ben H. Gray, Social Security No. 261-10-9371.

M. G. de Pencier, Social Security No. 409-12-6888.

These men came here from Fort Stockton, Texas, made application to join this local union and about April 1 quit a steady union job to go to work in a non-union shop. We have since signed up this shop and they are on their way to other locations, and we wish to warn other locals about them.

H. J. DONAHUE,
Business Manager.

later confided to me that the trip was worth two shiners any day.

As the boys were leaving their seats between the home plate and the third base, all sympathies were being lavished upon the victim of circumstances. Soon after that we were on our way again, and this time to complete the original plans. Our next stop was a good eating place. This we did in a unique manner satisfactory to all. The party divided itself into groups of individual preference. Each group went to a place which it believed would serve it well. All in all it worked out perfectly, and once again the many thanks go to Nick for arranging the theatre reservations during the ball game, so that when we arrived at the theatre the fifteenth, sixteenth and seventeenth row center downstairs were waiting for us. One could not ask for better choice of seats. Here "Hellza-poppin" popped faster than any hail storm. Here we could see and feel the very pulse of the show. And the hoofers were not bad. There was one person missing from our group who might have enjoyed the show a little bit more than any of us, his name being Oscar Kubasco, and the name of "Oscar" was being paged by a rather odd character "Lena," all through the show. And if Oscar Kubasco were present I am sure the call would have been answered in a manner as no one but Oscar could do it.

The real appreciation of this gag, and the entire show could only be realized if one actually sees the show. So without trying to further describe any part of it, I will just say that the show was so thoroughly enjoyed by the boys that when we meet at our local the whole thing is revived and it becomes funnier by the minute. Rip-roaring laughter can be heard all over the place, and it always ends with those immortal words of Lena, "Oscar! Oscar! Oscar!"

When we planned this eventful day, it was with the greatest anticipation, in fact almost a childish expectation. But:

Why not, may I say.
Was it not the day,
When we were to put away
Our drills, nails, and hammers,
The saws, the tapes and ladders,
The greasy overalls, the troublesome staples,
The miles of wires and mighty cables?
Why sure'n me lads and that was the day,
We just threw our cares and troubles away.
We put on our best,
And took a rest.
So with the words of Madam Bond, I say,
"Twas the end of the perfect day."

Members attending this affair are as follows: George Mylen, Harold Boyle, Hank Creevy, Frank Mylen, Nick Giampolo, Joseph Zahornacky, Stephen Pall, Ralph Friedman,

John Litzie, Louis West, William West, William Scoonmaker, William Zumstag, William Oldham, William Cavanaugh, Albert Walkley, Charles Whiteley, Leo Chieffe, Joseph Winer, Cuddy Tomasetti, John Clark, Howie Kyser, Al Indenbaum, and Stephen J. Hunyadi.

Members who were unable to attend are as follows: William Brazis, Bruce Fraczek, Philip Stein, William Kiley, Frank Mizak, Oscar Kubasco, Jack Krom, Jake Kelder.

STEPHEN J. HUNYADI,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 512, GRAND FALLS, NEWFOUNDLAND

Editor:

Here we are again after an absence of several months. A coincidental arrival with spring here was our genial delegate, Brother James Brodrick, and we were very pleased to find him in excellent health and his customary good spirits.

The annual event of the labor conferences was also marked by the presence of Brother W. H. Burnell of the Pulp and Sulphite and Brother Harry Oxford of the I. B. P. M., and as this year saw the negotiations engaged upon by the three international unions jointly no further proof could be forthcoming as to the solidarity of labor in these times when it is so needful and desirable for labor to show an undivided front.

The termination of the conferences resulted in a situation which tends markedly to material assistance in the light of the fact that mutual confidence does exist between employer and employee in this community and we are modestly and justly proud of this exemplification.

The absence of the usual hatchets which in normal times rather enliven such proceedings proved that when such an item as a war is in progress, tomahawks can be very much interred.

After the strenuous sessions of the conferences we had the honor and pleasure of entertaining the international delegates at our annual dinner and the following toast list was duly honored:

"The King"

Response, the national anthem.

"International Office"

Proposed by President J. C. Sullivan.

Response by International Delegate Brother James Brodrick.

"Our Guests"

Proposed by Vice President P. L. Shapleigh.

Response by Brother George Cater, president I. B. P. M. No. 88.

"The Ladies"

Proposed by R. W. Sullivan.

Response by Mrs. R. Griffin, president Ladies Auxiliary No. 512.

"Our Brothers Overseas"

Proposed by H. Nole.

Response by Brother J. Hannaford, secretary Local No. 63.

Brother W. H. Burnell then gave a topical address and his remarks were well received by the gathering. This being his second appearance at this function he could feel as much at home as we know him to be.

Brother Harry Oxford of Corner Brook followed him and although this is the first time that we had the pleasure of his acquaintance there is not the least doubt but that he also is on the roll of genuine and reciprocal friendship.

It is hardly necessary to mention our

master of ceremonies, the veteran Brother Frank Shapleigh as it is taken for granted that Local No. 512 would be totally lost without this versatile and truly accomplished gentleman, and our fondest hope is that he may be with us for many a year to come.

The ladies of St. Hilda's Guild are to be complimented upon the manner and substance of the catering and it is difficult to adequately praise their efforts and avoid seeming flattery.

This excellent dinner having been disposed of, the floor was available for dancing and the next day was well under way ere finis was written to our third annual dinner.

Somewhere in the interim the election of officers for the next term was held and the new slate is as follows: President, P. L. Shapleigh; vice president, Lewis Arnold; financial secretary, Ronald Griffin; recording secretary, Henley Noel; treasurer, Robert J. Hillier.

At this meeting Brother Brodrick gave an intensely instructive and interesting address, the patriotic strain of which was highly appreciated by the members and the spontaneity of the vote of thanks which punctuated his conclusion definitely proved that our genial delegate is as much a Newfoundlander as any of us.

We are pleased to report that Brother A. Connors is on the job again after a tedious illness, but regret to state that Brother A. Coffin is still on the sick list and we hope that very soon he will be fit and with us again.

RONALD GRIFFIN,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 546, AURORA, ILL.

Editor:

Local No. 546 was two years old in June and the officers for the next two years are the same except for the vice president and the two elective board members.

Working conditions have progressed during the last two years but we still have a big job ahead to erase the attitude and practice of both the supervision and some of the members who worked under a fictional dummy agreement.

Two points we are still trying to register are that the curly-haired boy does not get the plums any more when he only rates the dried product and that by attending meetings regularly most of our misunderstandings can be averted. In connection with meetings elections, etc., the words decline and recline are probably too closely related.

The officers elected are, president, A. F. Konzak; vice president, Chris Olsen; financial secretary, A. W. Halliday; treasurer, Paul De Haan; recording secretary, M. A. Casanova. The two elective executive board members are Raymond Bjorseth and J. W. Grundy.

Brother Grundy is returning to work July 1. Jack's right ankle, which was fractured on January 31, is nearly back to normal.

M. A. CASANOVA,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. B-569, SAN DIEGO, CALIF.

Editor:

June and election of officers has passed and L. U. No. B-569 has chosen the following list of Brothers to serve as its guiding body for the next two years. For president, A. H. Nipper; vice president, N. Nolet; recording secretary, C. W. Jaques; treasurer, William B. Smith; financial secretary and business manager, M. L. Ratcliffe. Examining board, Paul Ollinger, J. I. McCullough, E. P. Lukens, E. F. Jensen. Executive board, C. L. Hays, M. G. Small, K. E. Garnett, K. B. Kennedy, J. Wright and Brother Sullivan.

Defense work is still keeping a large part

of our membership busy. Three new projects are under way that should absorb all idle men whose numbers have been reduced by calling in of permit men. We are not accepting traveling cards at present.

Retrospective pay has been paid on the Kearney Mesa housing project (the only one to do so). The B. T. C. 100 per cent union program continues to make gains each month in its effort to raise all crafts' wages up to standard. It has been found necessary to appeal to FHA officials to allow sufficient funds on its housing loans so that fair wages could be paid on these jobs.

At our June 26 meeting the membership enthusiastically approved the purchase of \$10,000 U. S. Defense Bonds with surplus funds. Voted to establish a separate fund for building purposes and made further gain in membership. Vacation time is at hand but being a defense worker, yours truly will have to defer lengthy trips to distant places to entice wily trout from the deep, dark and cold depths of some brawling mountain stream high in the Sierras as in depression days or to gaze in awe at the majesty of the mighty sequoias in their peaceful setting, trees that have endured for over 2,000 years of conflict with the elements, but these joys I'll leave to our Business Manager Ratcliffe who has been granted a week's vacation with pay, so to him we say, pleasant vacation and leave some fish for stock.

Well, back to earth now, and wondering what our labor-haters will use for a bogie now that the Reds have been forced into battle with the common enemy and what the people who advocated war will do to escape the consequences of their acts now that **not one place on earth is safe** from attack from the air.

California has abolished the whole state relief set-up and some sundry political appointees can roll up their sleeves and join in the defense program. Somehow we can't feel very sorry to see them lose their jobs when we remember what they did to us to hold their jobs. We can only hope that it will never be possible to again build up relief rackets to enforce or impose poor living standards on the unemployed.

H. W. HUNEVEN,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 588, LOWELL, MASS.

Editor:

At a special meeting held June 23, 1941, our biennial election was held with the result that the entire board of officers were re-elected and yours truly was told by President "Bill" Darcy to assume the duties of press secretary, so will try to send a line or two each month, which I know will be interesting not only to our own Brothers, but former members now connected with other locals.

With the aid of International Representative Steinmiller, our new agreement was signed calling for a raise and some minor changes.

Work in our locality is just "so so." Our \$3,000,000 housing project is washed up and through the cooperation of other locals in the Merrimack Valley, all our members have been kept working.

Well, our business manager, "Larry"

I. B. E. W. RING



The sort of gift an Electrical Worker would be mighty happy to wear on his finger—a great idea for a prize in organization campaigns! With the union emblem, this ring in 10-karat gold is priced at **\$9.00**

McLaughlin, is looking forward to the convention in St. Louis, which by the way, he has been delegated to attend, with Financial Secretary Dupee as alternate.

Those rumors so prevalent these days about the million dollar jobs are being heard here also, but we are living in hopes that at least one of them will become a reality.

JOHN A. PATRICK,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 632, ATLANTA, GA.

Editor:

Hello, everybody! Back again.

Local No. 632 will hold an election of officers June 4, 1941.

Well, boys in the railroad department, the fruits of my preaching for all of us to get busy and to promote better conditions in our department is beginning to bear fruit in the way of a meeting of all the southeastern railroads that are tired of waiting for what everyone knows. This meeting was undoubtedly the best union meeting I ever attended. Everything was discussed from A to Z about our conditions and ways to correct them in the future. This is the first of a series of meetings to be held until our aim has been accomplished. The following is what we expect to do here in the southeastern states:

SPECIAL MEETING RAILROAD SHOP CRAFT REPRESENTATIVES, ATLANTA, GA., MAY 24, 1941

Atlanta, Ga., May 24, 1941.

To President B. M. Jewell and the Executive Council,

Railway Employees' Department, A. F. of L., 844 Rush Street, Chicago, Ill.

Gentlemen:

At a special meeting of duly elected representatives of the federated shop crafts of the southeast held in Atlanta, Ga., on May 24, 1941, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

"Whereas for the past 20 years the railroad shop workers, machinists, boilermakers, blacksmiths, electricians, pipefitters and carmen have received 85 cents per hour or less; and

"Whereas these crafts are among the highest skilled in this country, have to comply with Interstate Commerce Commission regulations, and have to work under most hazardous conditions, and are among the most loyal citizens of this great democracy; and

"Whereas the cost of living has steadily increased, i. e., having increased in the Atlanta area in the last three months approximately 9 per cent; and

"Whereas the said railroad workers in the past depression lost much time in dividing it among their less fortunate fellow workers who otherwise would have been without income, without the railroad companies contributing anything toward the assistance of those unfortunate workers, causing indebtedness and depletion of savings; and

"Whereas the loyalty of these workers has been preyed upon too far, and many families are suffering for want of necessary food and clothing, children attending school being embarrassed by lack of clothing equal to that of other children; and

"Whereas we have had enough promises by our representatives, the time now having arrived when we must demand immediate action by our representatives to the necessity of an immediate increase in wages, and that we can no longer accept promises, but must demand action; therefore be it

"Resolved, That we, the undersigned representatives and railroad workers, now demand immediate wage increases to put us on a par with other similar skilled workers, and in the absence of action by our officers

and representatives, our leaders, that we demand their resignations at once in order that we may elect officers and representatives who will act upon these demands; and be it further

"Resolved, That we remind our leaders that the young, dual movement, is displacing many of the older organizations of long standing because of the inactivity of officers and representatives, and we do not propose to sit idly by and see this dual movement, because of inactive representation, take over our organizations, and will take necessary steps to replace our officers, unless they become active; be it further

"Resolved, That unless the Railway Employees' Department of the A. F. of L. call a special convention on or before July 1, 1941, to institute and handle to a successful and satisfactory conclusion a substantial wage increase for the shop crafts, that we then cease the payment of per capita tax to the national and international unions."

Copies of these resolutions are being sent all system federations, and we ask that if you concur that you notify our international president, and that you furnish a copy of these resolutions to each craft at your point.

THE SENTINEL,

Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 654, CHESTER, PA.

Editor:

At a special meeting held on Thursday, June 26, the following officers were elected to serve our local union for a term of two years: President, James L. Haslett; vice president, Harry Green; financial secretary, Clifford Browning; recording secretary, Robert J. Stephens; treasurer, William G. Hinkle; business manager, Bert Chambers, Jr.; executive board officers, Don Smith, Gordon Anderson, Robert Johns, Edward Hamilton, Sr., Tony Coppola; examining board officers, Lynn Wheeler, Jack Leisnering, Theodore Flood.

Al Smith served as judge of election, assisted by Dick Roberts, Tom Gardner, Bradley Bryant and L. Metzger, acting as tellers.

We are confident that the newly elected officers will serve Local No. 654 honestly and fearlessly. We are equally confident that the membership as a whole will support honest and fearless leadership.

It is fitting at this time that we give thought and study to our obligations as officers and members; as to what part we shall play, and as to what effort and sacrifice we are willing to undergo during the next two years in order that our local union will grow and prosper in a far greater measure than in the past two years.

It is true that progress has been made, but, with greater effort on the part of each individual officer and member working in harmony for the common good, much greater progress will be the result of such teamwork. As stated on numerous occasions, we cannot stand still, it is either forward or backward the path we tread.

We again voice our confidence in the honesty and sincerity of our elected officers; it is, therefore, only natural to expect support and assistance from the members.

If this is done prosperity and success will be the result for Local Union No. 654.

We were fortunate during the past three years in having as our local union president, a man such as Jim Haslett. To know that our members have elected Jim as president for the next two years is indeed a tribute to his ability for this important office.

To Business Manager Bert Chambers, Jr., we owe loyal and unselfish support in order that he may be able to carry out his plans for real progress within our jurisdiction.

Brother Joe Dean, coming all the way

from Washington, D. C., and Brother Gill Zimmerman, up from Baltimore, Md., on election evening, in order that they might cast ballots, were sure showing the right local union spirit. We give credit to Brother Paul Jacot, L. U. No. 968, Parkersburg, W. Va., for acting as bodyguard for Gill.

Joe Dean put us on the spot for not giving the out-of-town members the local news through the JOURNAL. We now put the out-of-town boys on the spot. Let us hear from Ben Reilly, George Gallie, Ernest Turner, Dean, Zimmerman, Fitch, McKelvey, Baker, Hopkins and the rest as to just what they want in the way of news and we promise our best to oblige, providing it is still our job.

A long distance phone call from that southern boy from New England, Ben Reilly, was just the tonic needed at a time when it did a lot of good.

We extend our sympathy to the scribe, Brother Roseman, of L. U. No. B-28, and trust that he is now away above par. Sure you are not working too much overtime, Rosey?

Congratulations to Brothers Bert Chambers, Sr., L. U. No. 211, and John Doran, L. U. No. 439, on their unopposed nominations as business managers for their respective local unions. Truly a genuine vote of confidence by members who appreciate able representatives.

J. A. DOUGHERTY,

Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. B-667, PUEBLO, COLO.

Editor:

The Pueblo Gas and Fuel Company has signed an agreement with the I. B. E. W. Local No. 667, the employees of the gas company, after many months of going through the courts. The employees have a very fine agreement with a modified closed shop, 40 hours working week, all transportation furnished to and from the job or 10 cents per mile allowed for use of his car.

All employees will be granted five consecutive days vacation or five days sick leave during each year, or sick leave and vacation may be combined and used as a vacation of 10 working days. All employees are working according to the seniority list with seniority starting the day they went to work for the company. All employees received an increase in pay when the agreement was signed.

The committee of employees for No. 667 to sign the agreement were E. A. McGill, A. D. Melvin, F. K. Swerdefeger, and L. B. Morrell, international representative. The committee wants to congratulate Mr. Witsell, the new manager of the gas company, for the cooperation they received in the negotiations.

Trinidad Electric Transmission Railway and Gas Co., and I. B. E. W. Local No. 667 have an agreement signed on February 25, 1941, with an increase in pay, two weeks vacation, two weeks sick leave, pay roll deductions, transportation to and from the job on company time. L. B. Morrell, international representative, and J. D. Jackson were the committee for employees.

Local No. 667 is still negotiating on the agreement with the Southern Colorado Power Co. Brother Morrell for the union, Mr. Brownlow for the O. P. M., and Mr. Mathis the conciliator, have had one meeting with

the officials of the company and another one scheduled for this week, but was postponed and the date for the meeting was not set at this writing.

New officers elected: George J. Dean, president; William J. McIlvaine, vice president; E. E. Wilson, recording secretary; J. D. Jackson, financial secretary; J. C. Orr, treasurer; L. B. Morrell, business manager.

Delegates to trades and labor: L. W. Gonser, Carl Shope, Wm. J. McIlvaine, E. A. McGill, George J. Dean, L. B. Morrell.

The names of the chairmen and secretaries of the units will be in the next issue as all of the names were not in at this time.

GEORGE J. DEAN,

President.

L. U. NO. 677, CRISTOBAL, C. Z.

Editor:

On May 12 this local union initiated P. E. Ackerman, R. R. Arnold, W. E. Fitzgerald, T. E. Hagwood, C. H. Morrow and George McDonald as journeymen electricians.

H. P. Crouch, W. H. Egger, L. F. Hauss, A. J. Stumph, B. G. Rhodes and F. B. Turberville were initiated as apprentices. With the exception of Brother Rhodes these young men are from Canal Zone families, their fathers having been members of organized labor for a number of years.

One of our past presidents, Brother Louis Hauss, was in charge of the initiation and we had the privilege of seeing a father initiate his son.

M. Fox, W. Lang and J. Reid from Local Union No. B-795, F. Beran, J. O'Brien and F. M. Smith from Local Union No. B-3, N. Jones, Local Union No. 229, R. F. Snyder, Local Union No. 702, and W. C. Willis, Local Union No. B-1, are also working in this jurisdiction.

During the past month Brothers D. R. Danaher, James Finnegan and Jack McKie have been on the sick list. Brother Danaher is back on the job now and the others are well on the mend.

Brothers Bill Baxter, Fred Klaes and Ernest Mueller, with their families, have gone on vacation this month and undoubtedly are having a gala time.

John Hudanish from Local Union No. B-358, "packed in" recently, but perhaps will return in the near future.

C. T. SWEARINGEN,

Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 870, CUMBERLAND, MD.

Editor:

This photograph shows the float presented in the Baltimore and Ohio Day parade, May 28, 1941, at Cumberland, Md., by Local Union No. 870, I. B. E. W.

The float represented electric automatic train control in full operation. By truck No. 1 running forward and backward on track No. 2, when receiver No. 3 passes inductor No. 4, fastened to cross ties, the brakes No. 5, will apply if for some reason the engineer does not heed the stop signal. If engineer acknowledges signal, he pulls handle on acknowledger No. 6, and whistle No. 7 blows when receiver No. 3 passes inductor No. 4, when engineer can apply brakes by manual operation. Then No. 8 is the relay panel containing relays and ballast lamp; No. 9 reset box which the engineer must reset after getting automatic brake application, before he can proceed; No. 10 generator which supplies the current for the operation of the train control, headlight, markers and cab lights.

The float was equipped with a public address system, through which the different operations were explained to the public dur-

THIS BUTTON IN YOUR LAPEL

proudly announces membership in the I. B. E. W. A handsome bit of jewelry, in gold and enamel. Solid gold, small size. \$.85





L. U. No. 870 told the world how electric train control operates with this float in the Baltimore and Ohio Day parade at Cumberland. The float itself was a graphic illustration with explanations being given through the public address system all along the route of the parade.

ing the entire route of the parade, which was witnessed by huge crowds. Members of Local Union No. 870 received many comments for their original entry.

KARL D. BACHMAN,
Financial Secretary.

L. U. NO. 887, CLEVELAND, OHIO Editor:

This being the month of June, this local union proceeded to elect some officers, and being well satisfied with the record of the present officers elected them again.

Was surprised to read in the June issue that Brother Sentinel, from up the branch line back of Birmingham, hadn't had Ohio in geography yet. For his benefit, Cleveland has had a writeup in our good old JOURNAL since April 15, 1923. We did not make every issue as the electrical workers on the New York Central, Baltimore & Ohio, Nickel Plate, Erie and D. T. & I., which compose this local union believe in keeping their feet on the ground and when they haven't anything constructive to offer refrain from acting like the little sparrow in the good old days when horses were numerous, who banqueted on the highway and flew to a limb and began to make himself known to the multitude.

Any sentiments expressed by this local union in the pages of the JOURNAL are the honest sentiments of the officers and members of this local union. We recently received a letter from a certain member of a local union criticizing the expressions of our former press secretary. As the member did not put his signature to his letter and we were well acquainted with his background and knew he was not speaking for the qualified journeymen members of his local we laughed awhile and tore it up. When a general chairman representing members of this local union is considered lax in his duties, we first ascertain that we have handled our duties properly and then go to him and require him to take care of his work and keep after him until he does. We do not believe it exhibits very good sportmanship to snarl and snap at the heels of our international officers like a coyote at meetings when they are not present, or through the pages of the JOURNAL.

We have always been able to look them in the eye and discuss our problems, express our opinions and hear their reasons for their actions.

This local union has assisted in wrecking two dual or rump organizations in Cleveland and are now watching the futile attempts of another rump outfit in the tank country. We hope none of our good Brothers join the fellow travellers in that outfit.

We know what is taking place in the vacations with pay movement, why it has been slightly delayed, and are confident our vice president is doing all in his power to hasten it. We likewise know our wage increase movement is progressing as rapidly as possible. If we did not think we were being given every bit of help possible under the Railway Labor Act we would make ourselves heard in protest to our international vice president in charge of railroads. The writer and a lot more good Brothers working on the railroads today, worked during government control, saw our organizations built up and powerful, then the 1922 strike and we lost everything in many instances. No, it wasn't Bert Jewell who sold us out, but the actions of a reactionary, labor-hating administration in Washington, put there by silly voters, who tied us up with injunctions until we had to settle.

Since then men have been fired for organizing but the fight has kept up. We have now secured favorable legislation making it possible for us to organize without interference, negotiate agreements for decent working conditions and negotiate for increases in wages without the alternative of striking if the boss says no. Likewise we don't have to strike to keep the boss from cutting our wages. He has to follow the provisions of the Act to cut our wages and we have to follow the provisions of the Act to get a raise. The Shop Parrot says the chiefs are shining their pants and not doing anything, but when he is asked what they should do to hasten the proceedings that they have not done, he just does not know, but anyway they ought to do something. He probably thinks Joe Stalin is his international president instead of our friend, Ed Brown. This local union is determined

to keep the gains we have won and consolidate them for our protection when the slump comes. We know that we can hold our lines on the railroads when some of the upstart organizations built on present conditions will fold up at the first breeze.

Well, boys, I have said a lot for my initial effort as a journalist and as I previously stated these are the sentiments of a main line R. R. local; we believe in them and like them. Regards to Brother Shaving Cream.

GUS SMITH,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. B-1073, AMBRIDGE, PA. Editor:

Appreciation is sometimes lacking among the members of a labor organization but it seems to me that the members of Local No. B-1073 certainly gave a demonstration of their appreciation for their officers and the splendid work which they did in negotiating our new contract.

This appreciation took the form of votes cast for these officers when they ran for re-election recently. The following officers were re-elected to office as a result of this election: Leo Meinert, president; Nick Pierce, vice president; Steve Sfranko, recording secretary; Stella Wojciechowski, financial secretary; George Urda, treasurer; Earl McIntosh, Cliff Caldwell, Bob Kopp and Nick Pierce to the executive board.

Our delegates to convention are Leo Meinert and Stella Wojciechowski with Cliff Caldwell and Holmes Anderson as alternates.

The same election board, headed by Andy Hertneky, handled this election with several additional members necessitated by the large increase in our membership. We now have a membership of more than 1,900 employees with more being added almost daily.

We wish to extend condolences to the families of George Zenkoff, James Shea, Lawrence Steponic and Lawrence Ryers, all of whom were taken from our membership rolls by death recently.

Since the election took up much of our time for the past month and our new contract occupied much of the month before there is little else which may be written at this time. Our next meeting will probably witness more forward steps in the path of Local No. B-1073 and until that time we will say "30."

JOSEPH A. O'NEILL,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. B-1189, TOLEDO, OHIO Editor:

By the time this issue of the JOURNAL reaches the hands of our members all will have settled down from their vacation, July 3 to July 13.

We wish one issue might go out without the mention of one name on the ill list as it seems too many of our members have been ill or have lost someone dear to them. Heading the list are Sisters Helen Eddy and Dollie Van Fleet. Sister Eddy returned to work after a long illness and in less than a month was stricken down again. At last report she was dangerously ill and no visitors allowed. We do hope to hear of an improvement in her condition soon. Sister Van Fleet after an illness of 12 weeks fell and broke her leg at the knee cap and after approximately five weeks in the hospital we understand she is being returned to her home. To her we wish a speedy recovery and change of luck. Also on the sick list were Sisters Anna Smith, Martha Morgan and Mildred Osborn, also Brother "2-Way" Van Kirk, who have returned to work. Sister Snodgrass lost her mother and Sister

Baraniak, her grandfather. Local Union No. B-1189 offers deepest sympathy.

The following have been initiated at the last few meetings: Sisters Elizabeth Hoot, Elsie Ewing, Mildred Osborn, Lena Smith, Leota Carsner and Thelma Pettingill; Brothers Al Barnes, Felix Gubanski, Ted Bocian, George Connors, Lee Sweitzer, Jacob Wocytyna and Floyd Bronikowski. To them we offer congratulations on their membership in our local union and hope we may have a long, happy association together.

In these days of national emergency and young men being called to the colors daily, some of our members will be among the chosen from time to time. In the last issue Brother Chet Nadolny was reported inducted; this was in error as Chet enlisted. He is now stationed in New York, is attending non-commissioned officers school, and is acting sergeant at the present time. Another of the newer employees whose name appears in this issue of the JOURNAL as a new member has enlisted in the Air Corps, Brother Lee Sweitzer, and a little bird told us he has passed the examination and is attending flying school stationed in North Carolina. We are proud of these boys and to do our small part at home our local union is paying their per capita tax by assessment. Also we are having the JOURNAL sent to them at their respective camps. We enjoy the postals from them from time to time.

The new working contract is in the making. The executive board, composed of Sisters Alvina Mintie and Clara Bocien and Brothers Elmer Wallace, "2-Way" Van Kirk and Frank Growchowski are formulating and will negotiate it in the near future.

As reported by Stooze, Brother Bertie Waite seems to like pie. He ate one belonging to Brother Ollie Gozdowski who gave it to him after taking it from another Brother. In case you who had the sawdust pie don't know who did it, thank Stooze for this info.

Who said lately, "Gee, Mike! You'll never be able to play ball tonight, the field is full of floating water"?

Sister Mintie, what did Sister Pauline mean when she said, "Alvin, do I see what I'm looking at?"

Sister Little thought Schmeling was going to fight Joe Louis in the championship fight. Brother Wallace set her right.

What caused Sister Betty Summers to limp so much lately? Be careful, Betty! That's dangerous.

Sister Doris Rockburn really gave a graphic description at a xylophone lately. It was silent music but good.

Attendance at local union meetings is not all that is to be desired yet. More should attend, especially with so many important matters coming up at present.

Thought for the month: Resolved: Any real or fancied grievance shall be given to the proper committee man or woman; because loose talk to others about such matters can cause a lot of dissension.

EVA C. SHAW,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 1215, WASHINGTON, D. C.
Editor:

A special meeting was held by Local Union No. 1215 of A. B. T. U. on Friday, June 6, at 1:00 a. m., for the purpose of electing local officers. The meeting was held at this early hour to enable all the men to be present to cast their vote. Kenneth Groom, WJSV transmitter, was elected president; Franklin Seville, WJSV master control, vice president; Oscar Brubaker, WINX, recording secretary; Howard Stephan, WJSV master control, financial secretary; Lewis Rice, WJSV transmitter, treasurer; and Walter Brester, WJSV master control, the

member at large to serve on the executive committee.

On Tuesday, June 10, those Brothers of the local who were able to attend joined the national councilors of A. B. T. U., who were in Washington for their annual national convention, and the representatives of the International Office, in enjoying a spaghetti dinner at Ciro's Italian restaurant. Those present were National Councilors Ed Laker, WJSV, Washington; William Rule, WEEL, Boston; Bob Mayberry, WABC, New York; Nels Nelson, KOWH, Omaha; C. M. Baker, police department radio station, Birmingham; Russell Stanton, KNX, Hollywood; Art Maus, WBBM, Chicago; Lee Dechant, WRJN, Racine; Larry Dammert, WLW-WSAI, Cincinnati; retiring National President A. B. T. U., Lyman Swendsen, U. S. Army; Business Manager A. B. T. U., Russell Rennaker; members of the international staff, Lawson Wimberly, Frank Sosebee, Clifford Lee, Walter Reed; Brothers Howard Stephan, Robert Pilcher, Harold Forry, Larry Holt, from WJSV; and Brothers Lawrence Lefebure, Oscar Brubaker, from WINX. Needless to say a good time was had by all.

The new national officers of A. B. T. U. elected at the convention of the national councilors in Washington are, president, Art Maus, WBBM, Chicago; vice president, Russell Stanton, KNX, Hollywood; secretary-treasurer, Lee Dechant, WRJN, Racine, Wis.

A few of the Brothers at WJSV have had the pleasure of making presidential trips recently. Ted Morris was with the presidential party at Hyde Park when President Roosevelt spent a few days there, including Memorial Day. Dick Whitman and Robert Pilcher also were at Hyde Park over the week-end of June 29, where President Roosevelt dedicated his library on Monday, June 30.

WAEW, WJSV's mobile relay transmitter, was used twice in one week relaying programs to WJSV. On Monday evening, June 23, Announcer Gunnar Back interviewed Commander Carl Lang of the Goodyear blimp, Enterprise, on the program, "Your Town And Ours." Brothers Harold Forry and Granville Klink who handled the transmitter in the blimp Enterprise were very glad that the electrical storm which swept Washington held off long enough to allow them to land after completing the broadcast. The storm was the worst Washington had in years. On Saturday, June 28, Announcer Gunnar Back interviewed Co-Pilot Ingram, while flying over Washington and the surrounding territory in an Army B-18 bomber. The interview was heard over WJSV on the program "Bonds For Defense." Leonard Thomas handled the transmitter. It was his first time up in the air and he got quite a thrill out of it although he said he was almost too busy to get a chance to see the ground.

Brother Schwesinger from WSAI, Cincinnati, and Brother Allen from WXYZ, Detroit, recently paid the Brothers a visit here while in Washington. We're looking forward to seeing more of you.

WALTER BRESTER,
Press Secretary.

Some "Don'ts" For the Users of Electricity

By ELIZABETH MacRAE BOYKIN

Considering the familiarity we all feel with electricity, most of us are pretty ignorant about its use. We know too little about it for our own good . . . in fact

plugging in and flipping the switch is about the extent of our information or interest. That's dangerous ignorance.

But don't misunderstand us . . . we're not recommending that you become an amateur tinkerer with your electrical appliances. The experts regard the home-grown electrician as a grave menace to safety. But intelligence in the use of electrical appliances is something else again.

The first rule is to regard your electrician with respect, to let him inspect your wiring and appliances at reasonable intervals and to call him for repairs. Don't try make-shift repair jobs or home-talent arrangements—remembering that defective wiring and appliances are responsible for nearly \$30,000,000 in known fire loss each year and for a large percentage of the unknown-cause fire damage which runs to \$90,000,000 a year. Get good appliances and keep them in good shape. Don't plug toasters and irons into the kitchen light fixture and don't have any appliances near a water faucet or a steam radiator. Beware of having three and four-way plugs in one outlet and of using spliced-out cords or cords strung around over moldings or under rugs. Don't use portable heaters or hair dryers in the bathroom and be cautious about electric razors near water.

All things considered, you'll find no economy in skimping on electrical service. Often, in fact, you'll find an immediate saving on your light bill by straightening out the make-shifts in your wiring. For stringing cords around haphazardly means waste of current.

—Washington Post.

AMERICAN RADIO MEN CAN GO TO ENGLAND

(Continued from page 350)

The present need, of course, is for building up the technical corps of trained technicians. This will include 10,000 men and 3,000 women.

The I. B. E. W. has men excellently qualified for such work. The group pictured on this page are representatives of radio units in a recent meeting with international representatives at the International Office. They include, standing: left to right: Edwin F. Laker, L. U. No. 1215, Washington, D. C.; International Representative Frank E. Sosebee; Nels P. Nelson, L. U. No. 1221, Omaha, Nebr.; C. M. Baker, L. U. No. 253, Birmingham, Ala.; Robert J. Mayberry, L. U. No. 1212, New York City; W. H. Rule, L. U. No. 1228, Boston, Mass.; International Representative Walter Reed, International Representative Clifford T. Lee. Seated, left to right: Lawrence H. Dammert, L. U. No. 1224, Cincinnati, Ohio; International Representative Lawson Wimberly; F. Lee Dechant, L. U. No. 715, Milwaukee, Wis.; Arthur J. Maus, L. U. No. 1220, Chicago; Russell S. Stanton, L. U. No. 1226, Hollywood, Calif.; Business Manager Russell Rennaker of L. U. No. 1220, Chicago.

IN MEMORIAM

John E. Gray, L. U. No. B-309

Initiated August 24, 1926

It is with a sincere feeling of sorrow that we, the members of Local Union No. B-309, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, record the passing of our late Brother John E. Gray, therefore, be it

Resolved, That we drape our charter for 30 days in tribute to his memory and extend our sympathy to his family; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on our minutes and a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication.

ROY CAMERER,
HARVEY DEVORE,
C. I. TOWNS,

East St. Louis, Ill. Committee

Manley Brower, L. U. No. 659

Initiated August 1, 1937

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 659 record the passing of Brother Manley Brower, who passed away on June 14, 1941.

We wish to express our deepest sympathy to the members of his family. We, therefore, resolve that a copy of this letter be sent to the family of Brother Brower, a copy spread on our minutes and one copy be sent to our Journal for publication.

CHARLES W. TOWER,
Medford, Oreg. Recording Secretary

E. F. DeRousse, L. U. No. 46

Initiated April 2, 1929

Whereas it is with the deepest regret that Local Union No. 46 records an expression of its feeling of profound sorrow on the occasion of the death recently of Brother E. F. DeRousse; and

Whereas it is our desire to pay just tribute to his memory and honor him for his strength of purpose and his conscientious ideas of fair dealing with his fellow men; therefore be it

Resolved, That in respect of his memory, our charter be draped for a period of 30 days and that the members of this local shall stand for a period of one minute as a mark of due respect; be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of the next regular meeting of Local No. 46, and a copy be sent to Mrs. DeRousse and her daughter Shirley and a copy be forwarded to Electrical Workers Journal for publication.

NEAL DAY,
ROBERT KELLY,
FRED S. MILLER,
LEWIS ALEXANDER,
L. E. THOMAS,

Seattle, Wash. Committee

Charles William Burgum, L. U. No. B-347

Initiated May 27, 1909

It is with deepest sorrow and regret that we record the death of our esteemed and worthy Brother, Charles William Burgum; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his relatives our heartfelt sympathy in this hour of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy spread upon the minutes of Local Union No. B-347 and a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication.

CHAS. JAHN,
FRED HETHERINGTON,
B. E. SYESTER,

Des Moines, Iowa Committee

Mortimer Sullivan, L. U. No. 817

Initiated November 11, 1937

Whereas God in His infinite wisdom has seen fit to take into His eternal keeping our beloved Brother Mortimer Sullivan; and

Whereas in his passing Local Union No. 817 has lost a most faithful member;

Therefore be it

Resolved, That the meeting stand in silent meditation for one minute in respect to his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That the charter of this local union be draped for a period of 30 days; and be it further

Resolved, That we at this time extend our condolences to the bereaved family of our late Brother Sullivan; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be incorporated in the minutes of this local union; a copy sent to the family of Brother Sullivan and a copy to the International Office for publication in the Electrical Workers Journal.

Requiescat in pace.

J. HAYES,
J. METZ,
C. RUPP,

New York, N. Y. Committee

James H. McCoy, L. U. No. 646

Initiated June 3, 1927

It is with the deepest of sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local No. 646, record the passing of one of our true and devoted Brothers, James H. McCoy.

Whereas in the death of Brother McCoy, we realize the loss of a sincere friend and a loyal member, therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere and heartfelt sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for 30 days, and stand in silent reverence for one minute in tribute, and that it be further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his bereaved family, a copy be spread upon our minutes, and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers Journal for publication.

IVAN DE PUE,
EUGENE BURNS,
W. J. HARKER,

Sheridan, Wyo. Committee

John Stachnik, L. U. No. 494

Initiated June 7, 1937

It is with deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 494, record the passing of a friend and Brother, John Stachnik; therefore be it

Resolved, That we express our sincere sympathy to the family in the hour of their greatest sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of our meeting, a copy be sent to the family and a copy be sent to the Journal for publication.

ARTHUR C. SCHROEDER,
GEORGE KAISER,
THEO. LA CHAPELLE,
GEORGE SPATH,
EMIL BROETLER,
JOHN BERST,

Milwaukee, Wis. Committee

C. D. Cash, L. U. No. 405

Initiated July 10, 1920

It is with deepest sorrow that we, the members of Local Union No. 405, record the passing of our esteemed and worthy Brother, C. D. Cash; and

Whereas our local union has lost a loyal and devoted member, a loyal friend most highly esteemed by all who knew him; and

Whereas his Brothers will miss him and his knack of telling jokes and saying those two words "or something" that made everybody happy in the shop or on the job; therefore be it

Resolved, That in this hour of deep sorrow we extend our deepest and most heartfelt sympathy to the family of our departed Brother; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late Brother, a copy be spread upon the minutes of Local Union No. 405, and a copy be sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication.

ALBERT PETERSON,
HARRY MARTIN,
GUY L. COOPER,

Cedar Rapids, Iowa Committee

George Thompson Lusk, L. U. No. 549

Reinitiated December 20, 1935

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God to remove from our midst our esteemed and beloved Brother and friend, George Thompson Lusk, and

Whereas Local Union No. 549 has lost in his passing one of its true and loyal members, he was always ready to lend a helping hand to his fellow men, whereas his presence will be greatly missed, therefore be it

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be

sent to the Journal for publication and a copy be placed on the minutes of Local No. 549, and our charter be draped for a period of 60 days.

L. E. McLAUGHLIN,
Huntington, W. Va. Recording Secretary

Joseph W. Gillespie, L. U. No. 654

Reinitiated March 23, 1939

It is with sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 654, record the passing of our Brother, Joseph W. Gillespie; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by standing in silence for one minute; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the official Journal for publication.

JAMES L. HASLETT,
President

J. A. DOUGHERTY,
Chester, Pa. Vice President

Andrew Erickson, L. U. No. 333

Initiated September 8, 1916

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 333, record the passing of Brother Andrew Erickson, one of our most ardent and loyal members; and

Whereas we desire to express to his family and relatives our deepest sympathy; therefore be it

Resolved, That at our next regular meeting we, the members of Local Union No. 333 stand in silence for one minute in tribute to his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late Brother, a copy be spread on the minutes of our local, and a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in his memory.

PAUL P. CONROY,
ARTHUR B. NASON,
JOHN P. DIMMER,

Portland, Me. Committee

J. Calvey, L. U. No. 353

Reinitiated August 26, 1937

We, the members of Local Union No. 353, with a sincere feeling of sorrow and regret, record the passing of Brother J. Calvey; therefore be it

Resolved, That we express our sympathy to his wife and relatives, who mourn his loss; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of this meeting, a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication and a copy sent to his bereaved wife; and be it further

Resolved, That the charter be draped for a period of 30 days in memory of our departed Brother.

CECIL M. SHAW,

Toronto, Ont., Canada Financial Secretary

George Reinmund, L. U. No. 494

Initiated March 9, 1936

With a sincere feeling of sorrow and regret we, the members of Local Union No. 494, record the death of our departed friend and Brother, George Reinmund; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family and friends our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be spread on our minutes, and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication.

ARTHUR C. SCHROEDER,
GEORGE KAISER,
THEO. LA CHAPELLE,
GEORGE SPATH,
JOHN BERST,
EMIL BROETLER,

Milwaukee, Wis. Committee

Wilford Walter Coleman, L. U. No. B-304

Initiated September 3, 1940

With a sincere feeling of sorrow and regret, we, the members of Local Union No. B-304, record the death on June 10, 1941, of our departed friend and Brother, Wilford Walter Coleman, therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family and friends our sincere sympathy, and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication, and be it further

Resolved, That the members stand in silent meditation for one minute as a tribute to his memory.

ALVIN C. HARRISON,

Topeka, Kans. Recording Secretary

Harry F. Hansen, L. U. No. 457*Initiated April 6, 1939*

With sorrowful regret in our hearts, we, the members of Local Union No. 457, pay our last respects to the memory of our late Brother, Harry F. Hansen, whom God in His infinite wisdom has called from our midst.

We extend to his loved ones our heartfelt sympathy in this, their loss, which we to a large extent, share with them.

Resolved, That we drape the charter for a period of 30 days. Be it further

Resolved, That a copy be sent to Brother Hansen's family, a copy be sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication and a copy be spread on the minutes of our local union.

H. J. ANNEN,
R. N. COFFMAN,

Port Arthur, Texas. Committee

William Anderson Riddle, L. U. No. 920*Initiated March 25, 1941*

We, the members of Local No. 920, Abilene, Texas, with profound sorrow and regret record the passing of Brother William Anderson Riddle.

Whereas we wish to extend to his wife and relatives our deepest sympathy,

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved family, a copy be spread upon our minutes of this meeting; a copy be sent to our official Journal and our charter be draped for 30 days.

E. I. McKINNEY,
R. M. BROELLEY,

Abilene, Texas. Committee

John Turner, L. U. No. 501*Initiated August 31, 1934*

It is with deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 501, record the sudden death of Brother John Turner, and therefore be it

Resolved, That the members of Local Union No. 501 pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his relatives, our heartfelt sympathy in this hour of sorrow, and be it further

Resolved, That the members stand in silence for a period of one minute as a mark of respect to him, and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, and a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication.

JOHN W. RATCLIFF,

Yonkers, N. Y.

Edward Panuska, L. U. No. B-1080*Initiated April 23, 1937*

With a sincere feeling of sorrow and regret we record the death of our departed friend and Brother, Edward Panuska; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family and friends our sincere sympathy, and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be spread on our minutes and a copy sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That the members stand in silent meditation for one minute as a tribute to his memory.

WILL CRIST,

Bay Shore, N. Y. Recording Secretary

Montieth Locke, L. U. No. B-239*Initiated April 1, 1940*

It is with deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. B-239, pay our last respects to the memory of our late Brother, Montieth Locke, whom God, in His infinite wisdom, has called from our midst.

We extend to the family our heartfelt sympathy in this, their loss, which to a large extent we share with them.

We shall drape our charter for a period of 30 days in memory of Brother Locke and a copy of this shall be written in the minutes of our meeting, a copy sent to his family and to our Journal for publication.

JOHN SPINARSKI,
WALTER KLEINJAN,
LEON BABCOCK,

Jamestown, N. Dak. Committee

Andren Olson, L. U. No. B-276*Initiated February 21, 1928*

Whereas Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has seen fit to take from our midst our esteemed Brother, Andren Olson; and

Whereas in his passing from this life, Local Union No. B-276 has lost one of its most faithful members; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, in meeting assembled, stand for one minute in silent meditation as a tribute to his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That the charter of this local union be draped for a period of 30 days; and be it further

Resolved, That we extend our condolences to the bereaved family of Brother Olson; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of the above resolution be incorporated in the minutes of this local union, a copy sent to the family of the late Brother Olson, and a copy to the international secretary for publication in our official Journal.

LEO DUTHEY,
E. LEE,
G. KUEUM,

Superior, Wis.

Committee

Harry Eno, L. U. No. 35*Initiated November 26, 1937*

Whereas we, the members of Local No. 35, with sincere feeling of sorrow and regret, record the passing of Brother Harry Eno, June 9, 1941. Therefore, be it

Resolved, That we express our sympathy to the family who mourn his loss, and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy spread upon our minutes, and a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication and be it further

Resolved, That the members stand in respectful silence for one minute, and that we drape our charter for a period of 30 days.

E. D. COYKENDALL,
D. J. FLANNERY,
J. SPAULDING,

Hartford, Conn.

Committee

James W. Marshall, L. U. No. B-816*Initiated May 22, 1936*

Whereas it is with deepest feeling of sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local No. B-816, pay our last tribute of respect to the memory of our late Brother, James W. Marshall, therefore be it

Resolved, That we drape our charter for 30 days, that a copy of this resolution be spread on the minutes of Local No. B-816, a copy sent to his family, and a copy sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication.

J. R. BLANKENSHIP,
V. B. MCCAIN,
W. B. HAMMONDTREE,

Paducah, Ky.

Committee

Frank Sturtevant, L. U. No. B-196*Initiated April 22, 1937*

It is with a deep feeling of sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. B-196, record the passing of a worthy member, Brother Frank Sturtevant.

Whereas it is our desire, in the spirit of brotherly love, to pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family, in their time of great sorrow, our deepest sympathy; therefore, be it

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication, and a copy be spread on the minutes of our next meeting.

WILLIAM LINDBERG,

Rockford, Ill.

Recording Secretary

DEATH CLAIMS PAID FROM JUNE 1 TO JUNE 30, 1941

L. U.	Name	Amount
I. O.	Edw. W. Miller	\$1,000.00
574	D. B. Starr	1,000.00
3	John Wesley Bowen	1,000.00
702	L. S. Casey	300.00
17	Maurice Locke Kane	475.00
494	John Stocknick	825.00
48	V. H. Haybarker	1,000.00
312	George Woodville Harris	1,000.00
I. O.	William Rombach	1,000.00
160	Raymond J. McDonald	825.00
I. O.	Frank T. Sturtevant	825.00
I. O.	Andrew Erickson	1,000.00
8	Clarence F. Miller	1,000.00
58	A. Neuendorf	1,000.00
347	F. L. Rinefort	1,000.00
732	W. F. Covington	825.00
744	Brooke S. Crouse	825.00
1	Otto E. Senf	1,000.00
I. O.	Sam S. Braley	1,000.00
46	Estes Francis DeRousse	1,000.00
143	Robert Henry Lytle	650.00
332	Clifton E. Bristow	1,000.00
I. O.	William V. Broderick	1,000.00
405	Charles D. Cash	1,000.00
3	David Strom	1,000.00
549	George T. Lusk	1,000.00

L. U.	Name	Amount
719	A. A. Allen	1,000.00
38	George Richard Brumagim	1,000.00
I. O.	Emil Vollmer	1,000.00
501	John H. Turner	1,000.00
I. O.	William H. Vernway	1,000.00
584	Harry A. Randall	1,000.00
134	W. A. Russell	1,000.00
494	George O. Reinmund	1,000.00
558	Jesse L. Talley	650.00
I. O.	George A. Nimeskern	1,000.00
I. O.	Charles Thomas Coyle	1,000.00
811	O. B. Sexton	1,000.00
734	Taylor Barnes Moore	300.00
292	Claude E. Seise	650.00
318	Walker K. Benson	1,000.00
I. O.	John S. McCarthy	1,000.00
134	August Frey	1,000.00
180	Geils C. Blakeley	1,000.00
401	C. A. Taylor	1,000.00
276	A. Olson	1,000.00
520	Edward Cornick	825.00
I. O.	J. H. McCoy	1,000.00
98	Alexander Boggs	1,000.00
I. O.	L. H. Trost	1,000.00
589	George A. Mellow	300.00
26	Earl William Brown	650.00
666	Clarence E. Caswell	475.00
245	August H. Krause	1,000.00
I. O.	F. O. Graves	825.00
328	E. C. Bough	1,000.00
347	W. C. Burgum	1,000.00
I. O.	Bernard Kirk	1,000.00
31	P. J. Lammer	650.00
3	J. A. J. Glynn	300.00
37	L. Allen	1,000.00
I. O.	J. E. Murray	1,000.00
17	F. D. Cousley	1,000.00
I. O.	M. Trew	1,000.00
760	E. Blueford Meredieth	475.00
353	Joe Calvey	650.00
134	John N. Brennan	150.00
58	Harry L. Troutman	150.00
213	D. W. McDougall	1,000.00
239	Montieth Locke	150.00
393	Grant C. Greene	150.00

\$59,900.00

I. B. E. W. GIRLS FOR GREAT BIRTHDAY CONVENTION

(Continued from page 343)

St. Paul, Minn.	1915
Atlantic City, N. J.	1917
New Orleans, La.	1919
St. Louis, Mo.	1921
Montreal, Canada	1923
Seattle, Wash.	1925
Detroit, Mich.	1927
Miami, Fla.	1929

The twenty-first convention will be held in St. Louis.

FRIENDSHIPS RENEWED

Each one of these brings memories to thousands of veterans who have attended all the conventions or most of them during the intervening years. Conventions offer an opportunity not only for the settling of important problems and for discussion of policies but also for the renewing of friendships and the recounting of tall tales. Officials of the unions are busy preparing their reports which are to be presented to the convention. It is customary for the president or past presidents, secretary, the treasurer and the vice presidents all to make formal reports to the convention giving an account of their stewardship and discussing important policies. This is really an important feature of the occasion.

Cooperating Manufacturers

Gratifying response to idea of unity and cooperation in the electrical industry is revealed. New manufacturers are being added to the list.

THE COMPLETE LIST IS AS FOLLOWS:

Complete List

CONDUIT AND FITTINGS

- | | | |
|--|--|--|
| ARROW CONDUIT & FITTINGS CORP.,
790 Wythe Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y. | GARLAND MFG. CO., 3003 Grant Bldg.,
Pittsburgh, Pa. | SIMPLET ELECTRIC CO., 123 N. Sangamon St., Chicago, Ill. |
| BRIDGEPORT SWITCH CO., Bridgeport,
Conn. | HOPE ELECTRICAL PRODUCTS CO., 353
Boyden Ave., Maplewood, N. J. | STEEL CITY ELECTRIC CO., Pittsburgh,
Pa. |
| COHOES ROLLING MILL CO., Cohoes,
N. Y. | NATIONAL ELECTRIC PRODUCTS
CORP., Ambridge, Pa. | STEELDUCT CO., Youngstown, Ohio. |
| CONDUIT FITTINGS CORP., 6400 W. 66th
St., Chicago, Ill. | NATIONAL ENAMELING & MFG. CO.,
Etna, Pa. | THOMAS & BETTS CO., 36 Butler St.,
Elizabeth, N. J. |
| ENAMELED METALS CO., Etna, Pa. | | WIESMANN FITTING CO., Ambridge, Pa. |
| | | WIREMOLD COMPANY, Hartford, Conn. |

SWITCHBOARDS, PANEL BOARDS AND ENCLOSED SWITCHES

- | | | |
|---|--|--|
| ADAM ELECTRIC CO., FRANK, St. Louis,
Mo. | EMPIRE SWITCHBOARD CO., 810 4th
Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y. | METROPOLITAN ELECTRIC MFG. CO.,
22-48 Steinway St., Astoria, L. I., N. Y. |
| AMERICAN ELECTRIC SWITCH CORP.,
Minerva, Ohio. | ERICKSON, REUBEN A., 3645 Elston Ave.,
Chicago, Ill. | PENN ELECTRICAL COMPANY, Irwin,
Pa. |
| AUTOMATIC SWITCH CO., 41 E. 11th St.,
New York City. | FEDERAL ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CO., 50
Paris St., Newark, N. J. | PENN ELECTRIC SWITCH CO., Goshen,
Ind. |
| BRENK ELECTRIC CO., 549 Fulton St.,
Chicago, Ill. | FRIEDMAN CO., I. T., 53 Mercer St., New
York City. | PENN PANEL AND BOX CO., Philadel-
phia, Pa. |
| BULLDOG ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CO.,
7610 Joseph Campau Ave., Detroit, Mich. | GERTHOLD ELECTRIC CO., GUS, 17 N.
Des Plaines St., Chicago, Ill. | PETERSON & CO., C. J., 725 W. Fulton St.,
Chicago, Ill. |
| CHICAGO SWITCHBOARD MFG. CO., 426
S. Clinton St., Chicago, Ill. | GILLESPIE EQUIPMENT CORP., 27-01
Bridge Plaza North, Long Island City,
N. Y. | POWERLITE COMPANY, 4145-51 East 79th
St., Cleveland, Ohio. |
| CLEVELAND SWITCHBOARD COMPANY,
Cleveland, Ohio. | HUB ELECTRIC CORP., 2219-29 West
Grand Ave., Chicago, Ill. | PRINGLE ELECTRICAL MFG. CO., THE,
1906-12 N. 6th St., Philadelphia, Pa. |
| COLE ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CO., 4300
Crescent St., Long Island City, N. Y. | LAGANKE ELECTRIC COMPANY, Clevel-
and, Ohio. | ROYAL SWITCHBOARD CO., 460 Driggs
Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y. |
| COMMERCIAL CONTROL & DEVICE
CORP., 45 Roebling St., Brooklyn, N. Y. | LEONARD ELECTRIC COMPANY, Clevel-
and, Ohio. | STANDARD SWITCHBOARD CO., 134 Noll
St., Brooklyn, N. Y. |
| CREGIER ELECTRIC MFG. CO., 609 W.
Lake St., Chicago, Ill. | LExINGTON ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CO.,
17 E. 40th St., New York City. | SWITCHBOARD APPARATUS CO., 2305
W. Erie St., Chicago, Ill. |
| ELECTRIC SERVICE CONTROL, INC.,
"ESCO," Newark, N. J. | MAJOR EQUIPMENT CO., 4603 Fullerton
Ave., Chicago, Ill. | WADSWORTH ELECTRIC MFG. CO., INC.,
Covington, Ky. |
| ELECTRIC STEEL BOX & MFG. CO., 500
S. Throop St., Chicago, Ill. | MANYPENNY, J. P., Philadelphia, Pa. | WURDACK ELECTRIC MFG. CO., WIL-
LIAM, St. Louis, Mo. |
| | MARQUETTE ELECTRIC CO., 371 N. Des
Plaines St., Chicago, Ill. | |

ELECTRIC SIGNAL APPARATUS, TELEPHONES AND TELEPHONE SUPPLIES

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|---|---|---|
| ACME FIRE ALARM CO., 36 West 15th St.,
New York City. | AUTOMATIC ELECTRIC CO., 1001 W. Van
Buren St., Chicago, Ill. | MILLION RADIO AND TELEVISION
LABORATORIES, 685 West Ohio St.,
Chicago, Ill. |
| AUTH ELECTRICAL SPECIALTY CO.,
INC., 422 East 53rd St., New York City. | LOEFFLER, INC., L. J., 351-3 West 41st St.,
New York City. | STANLEY & PATTERSON, INC., 150
Varick St., New York City. |

OUTLET BOXES

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| ARROW CONDUIT & FITTINGS CORP.,
790 Wythe Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y. | JEFFERSON ELECTRIC CO., Bellwood, Ill. | STANDARD ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO., 223
N. 13th St., Philadelphia, Pa. |
| BELMONT METAL PRODUCTS CO., Phil-
adelphia, Pa. | KNIGHT ELECTRICAL PRODUCTS CO.,
1357-61 Atlantic Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y. | STEEL CITY ELECTRIC CO., Pittsburgh,
Pa. |
| ELECTRICAL REQUIREMENTS CO., 2210
N. 28th St., Philadelphia, Pa. | NATIONAL ELECTRIC PRODUCTS
CORP., Ambridge, Pa. | UNION INSULATING CO., Parkersburg,
W. Va. |
| HOPE ELECTRICAL PRODUCTS CO., 353
Boyden Ave., Maplewood, N. J. | PENN PANEL AND BOX CO., Philadel-
phia, Pa. | |

WIRE, CABLE AND CONDUIT

ACORN INSULATED WIRE CO., 225 King St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 AMERICAN METAL MOULDING CO., 146 Coit St., Irvington, N. J.
 ANACONDA WIRE & CABLE CO., Hastings-on-the-Hudson, N. Y.
 ANACONDA WIRE & CABLE CO., Marion, Ind.
 ANACONDA WIRE & CABLE CO., Pawtucket, R. I.
 CIRCLE WIRE & CABLE CORP., 5500 Maspeth Ave., Maspeth, L. I., N. Y.
 COLLYER INSULATED WIRE CO., Pawtucket and Central Falls, R. I.

COLUMBIA CABLE & ELECTRIC CO., 45-45 30th Place, Long Island City, N. Y.
 CRESCENT INSULATED WIRE & CABLE CO., Trenton, N. J.
 EASTERN INSULATED WIRE & CABLE CO., Conshohocken, Pa.
 EASTERN TUBE & TOOL CO., 594 Johnson Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 GENERAL CABLE CORPORATION, Bayonne, N. J.
 GENERAL CABLE CORPORATION, Pawtucket, R. I.
 GENERAL CABLE CORPORATION, Perth Amboy, N. J.

HABIRSHAW CABLE & WIRE CO., Yonkers, N. Y.
 HAZARD INSULATED WIRE WORKS, DIVISION OF THE OKONITE COMPANY, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
 MISSOURI ART METAL COMPANY, 1408 N. Broadway, St. Louis, Mo.
 NATIONAL ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CORP., Ambridge, Pa.
 PARANITE WIRE & CABLE CORPORATION, Jonesboro, Ind.
 PROVIDENCE INSULATED WIRE CO., INC., 58 Waldo St., Providence, R. I.
 WALKER BROTHERS, Conshohocken, Pa.

LIGHTING FIXTURES AND LIGHTING EQUIPMENT

ACME LAMP & FIXTURE WORKS, INC., 497 E. Houston St., New York City.
 AINSWORTH, GEORGE, 239 E. 44th St., New York City.
 ALLIED CRAFTS CO., Philadelphia, Pa.
 A-RAY MANUFACTURING AND SUPPLY CORP., 3107 Pine St., St. Louis, Mo.
 ARTCRAFT MFG. CO., INC., Philadelphia, Pa.
 B. & B. NEON DISPLAY CO., 372 Broome St., New York City.
 BALDINGER & SONS, INC., LOUIS, 59 Harrison Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 BELL, B. B., 2307 W. 7th St., Los Angeles, Calif.
 BELLOVIN LAMP WORKS, 413 West Broadway, New York City.
 BELMUTH MFG. CORP., 116 Troutman St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 BELSON MFG. CO., 800 South Ada St., Chicago, Ill.
 BENSON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Kansas City, Mo.
 BERANEK-ERWIN CO., 2705 W. Pico, Los Angeles, Calif.
 BLACK & BOYD MFG. CO., INC., 131 Middleton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 BRASSNER LTG. MFG. CO., INC., 138 Mulberry St., New York City.
 BRIGHTLIGHT REFLECTOR CO., INC., 1027 Metropolitan Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 BUTLER-KOHAUS, INC., 2328 Olive St., St. Louis, Mo.
 BUTT-SHORE LTG. FIXTURE CO., INC., 224 Centre St., New York City.
 CAESAR MFG. CO., 480 Lexington Ave., New York City.
 CALDWELL & CO., INC., EDW. F., 105 Vandever St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 CASSIDY CO., INC., 36th St. & 43rd Ave., Long Island City, N. Y.
 CENTRE LTG. FIX. MFG. CO., 97 E. Houston St., New York City.
 CHATHAM METAL SPIN. & STAMP. CO., 134 Mott St., New York City.
 CITY METAL SPIN. & STAMP. CO., 257 W. 17th St., New York City.
 CLINTON METAL MFG. CO., 49 Elizabeth St., New York City.
 CLOUGH CO., ARTHUR, 509 N. Robertson Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif.
 COKER SCORE CAST, 3872 S. Western Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.
 COLE CO., INC., C. W., 320 E. 12th St., Los Angeles, Calif.
 COLUMBIA LTG. FIX. CO., 102 Wooster St., New York City.
 COMMERCIAL REFLECTOR CO., 3109 Maple Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.
 CORONA ART STUDIOS, 104-24 43rd St., Corona, L. I.
 CORONA CORP., 346 Claremont Ave., Jersey City, N. J.
 DAY-BRITE REFLECTOR CO., 5401 Bulwer, St. Louis, Mo.
 EFCOLITE CORP., 27 Breunig Ave., Trenton, N. J.
 ELLIOTT FIXTURE CO., 6729 Santa Monica Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif.
 ELTEE MFG. CO., 182 Grand St., New York City.
 ENDER MFG. CO., 260 West St., New York City.
 FINVER, IRVING, 204 E. 27th St., New York City.
 FRANKFORD LTG. FIXTURE MFRS., Philadelphia, Pa.
 FRANK CORP.—STERLING BRONZE, 23-10 Bridge Plaza S., Long Island City, N. Y.
 GEZELSCHAP & SONS, Milwaukee, Wis.

GLOBE LTG. FIX. MFG. CO., 397 7th Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 GOLDBERG, JACK, 55 Chrystie St., New York City.
 GOTHAM LTG. FIX. CO., INC., 26 E. 13th St., New York City.
 GRAND RAPIDS STORE EQUIPMENT CO., 1340 Monroe Ave., N. W., Grand Rapids, Mich.
 GROSS CHANDELIER CO., 2036 Delmar St., St. Louis, Mo.
 GRUBER BROS., 72 Spring St., New York City.
 HALCOLITE CO., INC., 68 34th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 HARVEY MANUFACTURING CO., FORD, 1206 Long Beach Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif.
 HOFFMAN DRYER CO., LTD., 214 E. 34th St., New York City.
 HORLBECK METAL CRAFTS, INC., 420 Kerrigan Ave., Union City, N. J.
 HOLLYWOOD FIXTURE CO., 622 N. Western Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.
 HUB ELECTRIC CORP., 2219-29 West Grand Ave., Chicago, Ill.
 HUDSON LTG. FIX. CO., INC., 180 Grand St., New York City.
 HY-LITE CORP., 45 L St., Boston, Mass.
 INDUSTRIAL DAY-LITE CORP., St. Louis, Mo.
 JAEHNIG LIGHTING FIXTURE CO., INC., 221-223 13th Ave., Newark, N. J.
 KENT METAL MFG. CO., 490 Johnson Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 KLEMM REFLECTOR CO., 132 N. 5th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
 KLIEGL BROS., 321 W. 50th St., New York City.
 KUPFERBERG LTG. FIX. CO., 131 Bowery, New York City.
 LEADER LAMP CO., 79 Crosby St., New York City.
 LEVOLITE CO., INC., 176 Grand St., New York City.
 LIGHT CONTROL CO., 1099 W. 35th St., Los Angeles, Calif.
 LIGHTING STUDIOS, INC., 6 Atlantic St., Newark, N. J.
 LIGHTOLIER CO., 11 E. 36th St., New York City.
 LINCOLN MANUFACTURING CO., 2630 Erskine St., Detroit, Mich.
 LITECONTROL CORP., 104 Hanover St., Boston, Mass.
 LOUMAC MFG. CO., 105 Wooster St., New York City.
 LUMINAIRE CO., THE, 2206 W. 7th St., Los Angeles, Calif.
 MAJESTIC METAL SPIN. & STAMP. CO., 61 Navy St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 MARINE METAL SPINNING CO., 1950 W. Adams Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif.
 MARTIN-GIBSON LIGHT & TILE CORP., Detroit, Mich.
 MELOLITE CORP., 104-14 S. 4th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 METAL CRAFT STUDIO, 623 Bloomfield Ave., Bloomfield, N. J.
 METALLIC ARTS CO., 80 State St., Cambridge, Mass.
 METROLITE MFG. CO., 655 E. Fordham Rd., Bronx, N. Y.
 MISSOURI ART METAL COMPANY, 1408 N. Broadway, St. Louis, Mo.
 MOE-BRIDGES, and the ELECTRIC SPRAYIT CO., 1415 Illinois Ave., Sheboygan, Wis.
 MOE BROTHERS MFG. CO., Fort Atkinson, Wis.
 MURLIN MFG. CO., INC., 54th St. and Paschall Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.

NATIONAL FLUORESCENT CORP., 169 Wooster St., New York City.
 NELSON TOMBACHER CO., INC., 224 Centre St., New York City.
 OLESEN, OTTO K., 1560 Vine St., Hollywood, Calif.
 ORANGE LIGHTING FIXTURE CO., 69 Hoyt St., Newark, N. J.
 PEERLESS ELEC. MDSE. CO., 138 Bowery, New York City.
 PEERLESS LAMP WORKS, 600 Broadway, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 PERLA, INC., HERMAN, 176 Worth St., New York City.
 PETTINGELL-ANDREWS CO., 378 Stuart St., Boston, Mass.
 PICKWICK METALCRAFT CORP., 489 Broome St., New York City.
 PITTSBURGH REFLECTOR CO., Pittsburgh, Pa.
 PURITAN LTG. FIX. CO., 23 Boerum St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 QUALITY BENT GLASS CORP., 55 Chrystie St., New York City.
 R & R LTG., PROD., INC., 217 Centre St., New York City.
 RADIANT LAMP CORP., 260-78 Sherman Ave., Newark, N. J.
 RADIANT LTG. FIX. CO., 95 Morton St., New York City.
 RAMBUSCH DECORATING CO., 332 E. 48th St., New York City.
 RICHMAN LIGHTING CO., 96 Prince St., New York City.
 RICHTER METALCRAFT CORP., 129 Grand St., New York City.
 ROYAL FLUORESCENT CO., Trenton, N. J.
 RUBY LAMP MFG. CO., 430 W. 14th St., New York City.
 SCHAFFER CO., MAX, Stagg & Morgan Aves., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 SIMES CO., INC., 22 W. 15th St., New York City.
 SMOOT-HOLMAN CO., 320 N. Inglewood Ave., Inglewood, Calif.
 SOLAR LIGHTING FIXTURE CO., 444 N. Western Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.
 SPEAR LTG. FIX. CO., 61 Clymer St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 SPILLITE, INC., New Brunswick, N. J.
 STAR LTG. FIX. CO., INC., 67 Spring St., New York City.
 STEINMETZ MFG. CO., Philadelphia, Pa.
 STERLART FIXTURE CO., INC., 476 Broome St., New York City.
 STRICKLEY-STEIN-GERARD, 2404 W. 7th St., Los Angeles, Calif.
 SUNLIGHT REFLECTOR CO., INC., 226 Pacific St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 SUPERIOR FLUORESCENT LTG. CORP., 1148 Utica Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 TRIANGLE LIGHTING CO., 248 Chancellor Ave., Newark, N. J.
 VIM LITE, INC., 52 E. 19th St., New York City.
 VOIGHT COMPANY, Philadelphia, Pa.
 WAGNER MFG. CO., CHARLES, 133 Middleton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 WAGNER-WOODRUFF CO., 830 S. Olive St., Los Angeles, Calif.
 WAKEFIELD BRASS CO., F. W., Vermillion, Ohio.
 WALTER & SONS, G. E., 32 E. 57th St., New York City.
 WINSTON & CO., INC., CHAS. J., 2 West 47th St., N. Y. C.
 WIREMOLD COMPANY, Hartford, Conn.
 WITTELITE COMPANY, Closter, N. J.
 WOLFERS, HENRY L., 603 Atlantic Ave., Boston, Mass.

COIN-OPERATED MACHINES

BUCKLEY MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 4223 West Lake St., Chicago, Ill.

BUCKLEY MUSIC SYSTEM, 4223 West Lake St., Chicago, Ill.

LION MANUFACTURING CORP., "Bally," 2640 Belmont Ave., Chicago, Ill.

LUMINOUS TUBE TRANSFORMERS

FRANCE MFG. COMPANY, Cleveland, Ohio.

JEFFERSON ELECTRIC CO., Bellwood, Ill.

RED ARROW ELECTRIC CORPORATION, 100 Coit St., Irvington, N. J.

NATIONAL TRANSFORMER CORP., 224-232 21st Ave., Paterson, N. J.

ELECTRICAL PORTABLE LAMPS, LAMP SHADES AND ELECTRICAL NOVELTIES DIVISION

ABBEY ORTNER LAMP CO., 30 W. 26th St., New York City.

ABELS WASSERBERG & CO., INC., 23 E. New York City.

ABELS WASSERBURG & CO., INC., 23 E. 26th St., New York City.

ACTIVE LAMP MOUNTING CO., INC., 124 W. 24th St., New York City.

AETNA LAMP & SHADE CO., INC., 32 W. 21st St., New York City.

ARROW LAMP MFG. CO., INC., 22 W. 19th St., New York City.

ART METAL GUILD CO., INC., 999 Metropolitan Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

ARTISTIC LAMP MFG. CO., INC., 395 4th Avenue, New York City.

ATLAS APPLIANCE CORP., 366 Hamilton Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

AUDREY ART SHADE STUDIOS, INC., 3 W. 19th St., New York City.

BEAUX ART LAMPS & NOV. CO., 294 E. 137th St., New York City.

BECK, A., 27 W. 24th St., New York City.

BENNETT, INC., J., 360 Furman St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

BILLIG MFG. CO., INC., 135 W. 26th St., New York City.

BLUM & CO., MICHAEL, 13 W. 28th St., New York City.

CARACK CO., INC., 87 35th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

CEL-O-LITE CO., 1141 Broadway, New York City.

CHELSEA SILK LAMP SHADE CO., 122 W. 26th St., New York City.

CICERO & CO., 48 W. 25th St., New York City.

CITY LAMP SHADE CO., INC., 136 W. 21st St., New York City.

COLONIAL SILK LAMP SHADE CORP., 37 E. 21st St., New York City.

CORONET METAL CRAFTSMAN, 35 E. 21st St., New York City.

DACOR CORP., 40 W. 27th St., New York City.

DANART LAMP SHADES, INC., 6 W. 18th St., New York City.

DAVART, INC., 16 W. 32nd St., New York City.

DEAL ELEC. CO., INC., 338 Berry St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

DELITE MFG. CO., INC., 24 W. 25th St., New York City.

DORIS LAMPSHADE, INC., 116 E. 16th St., New York City.

EASTERN ART STUDIOS, 11 W. 32nd St., New York City.

ELCO LAMP & SHADE STUDIOS, 112 W. 18th St., New York City.

ELITE GLASS CO., INC., 111 W. 22nd St., New York City.

EXCELSIOR ART STUDIOS, 20 W. 27th St., New York City.

FRANKART, INC., 200 Lincoln Ave., Bronx, N. Y.

GOLDBERG, INC., H., 23 E. 26th St., New York City.

GOODLITE CO., 36 Greene St., New York City.

GOODY LAMP CO., INC., 40 W. 27th St., New York City.

GRAHAM SHADES, INC., 36 W. 20th St., New York City.

GREENLY LAMP & SHADE CO., 12 W. 27th St., New York City.

HANSON CO., INC., 15 E. 26th St., New York City.

HIRSCH & CO., INC., J. B., 18 W. 20th St., New York City.

HORN & BROS., INC., MAX, 236 5th Ave., New York City.

HUNRATH, GERTRUDE, 20 W. 22nd St., New York City.

HY-ART LAMP & SHADE CO., 16 W. 19th St., New York City.

INDULITE, INC., 67 35th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

INDUSTRIAL STUDIOS, INC., 67 35th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

INTERNATIONAL APPLIANCE CORP., 44 Division Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

IVON BEAR CO., 30 West 24th St., New York City.

KEG-O-PRODUCTS CORP., 111 W. 19th St., New York City.

KESSLER, INC., WARREN L., 119 W. 24th St., New York City.

KWON LEE CO., INC., 253 5th Ave., New York City.

LAGIN CO., NATHAN, 51 W. 24th St., New York City.

LeBARON LAMP SHADE MFG. CO., 14 W. 18th St., New York City.

LEONARDO LAMP MFG. CO., 591 Broadway, New York City.

LIGHTOLIER CO., 346 Claremont Ave., Jersey City, N. J.

LULIS CORP., 29 E. 22nd St., New York City.

LUMINART LAMP SHADE PROD., INC., 146 W. 25th St., New York City.

METROPOLITAN ONYX & MARBLE CO., 449 W. 54th St., New York City.

MEYER CO., WILLIAM C., 114 E. 16th St., New York City.

MILLER LAMP SHADE CO., 56 W. 24th St., New York City.

MODERN ONYX MFG. CO., INC., 262 Rockaway Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

NEW DEAL LAMP MOUNTING CO., 28 E. 22nd St., New York City.

NOVA MFG. CO., 89 Bogart St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

NUART METAL CREATIONS, INC., 40 West 25th St., New York City.

ORTNER CO., S., 36 W. 24th St., New York City.

ONYX NOVELTY CO., INC., 950 Hart St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

PARCHLITE CORP., 87 35th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

PAUL & CO., INC., EDWARD P., 43 W. 13th St., New York City.

PHOENIX LAMP & SHADE CO., 876 Broadway, New York City.

PLAZA STUDIOS, INC., 305 E. 47th St., New York City.

QUALITY LAMP SHADE CO., 23 E. 21st St., New York City.

QUEEN LAMP SHADE CO., INC., 32 W. 24th St., New York City.

QUOIZEL, INC., 15 E. 26th St., New York City.

REGAL LAMP SHADE CO., 20 W. 22nd St., New York City.

RELIANCE LAMP & SHADE CO., 10 W. 23rd St., New York City.

ROSENFELD & CO., INC., L., 15 E. 26th St., New York City.

ROSENFELD & CO., INC., L., 26 E. 18th St., New York City.

ROSS CO., INC., GEORGE, 6 W. 18th St., New York City.

RUBAL LIGHTING NOVELTY CO., 36 West 20th St., New York City.

SAFRAN & GLUCKSMAN, INC., 8 W. 30th St., New York City.

SALEM BROS., 104 E. Elizabeth Ave., Linden, N. J.

SCHWARTZ CO., INC., L. J., 48 E. 21st St., New York City.

SHELBURNE ELEC. CO., 46 W. 27th St., New York City.

SILVRAY LTG., INC., 47-02 31st Place, Long Island City, N. Y.

SPECIAL NUMBER LAMP & SHADE CO., 7 W. 30th St., New York City.

STAHL & CO., JOSEPH, 22 W. 38th St., New York City.

STERN ELEC. NOV. MFG. CO., 22 E. 20th St., New York City.

STUART LAMP MFG. CORP., 109-13 S. 5th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

SUNBEAM LAMP SHADE CORP., 3 E. 28th St., New York City.

TEBOR, INC., 45 W. 25th St., New York City.

TROJAN NOV. CO., 24 W. 25th St., New York City.

UNIQUE SILK LAMPSHADE CO., INC., 18 E. 18th St., New York City.

VICTOR MFG. CO., 621 6th Ave., New York City.

WHITE LAMPS, INC., 160 Buffalo Ave., Paterson, N. J.

WAVERLY LAMP MFG. CORP., 39 W. 19th St., New York City.

WRIGHT ACCESSORIES, INC., 40 W. 25th St., New York City.

WABASH APPLIANCE CORP., BIRDS-EYE ELECTRIC CORP., WABASH PHOTOLAMP CORP., INCANDESCENT LAMP CO., INC. (SUBSIDIARIES), 335 Carroll St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

ELEVATOR CONTROL BOARDS AND CONTROLLING DEVICES

ANDERSON CO., C. J., 212 W. Hubbard St., Chicago, Ill.

HERMANSSEN ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING CO., 653 11th Ave., New York City.

HOFFMAN-SOONS CO., 115-58 174th St., St. Albans, N. Y.

ELECTRICAL SPECIALTIES

BULLDOG ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CO., 7610 Joseph Campau Ave., Detroit, Mich.

O. Z. ELECTRICAL MANUFACTURING CO., INC., 262-6 Bond St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

UNION INSULATING CO., Parkersburg, W. Va.

RUSSELL & STOLL COMPANY, 125 Barclay St., New York City.

ELECTRICAL METAL MOLDING AND SURFACE METAL RACEWAY

NATIONAL ELECTRIC PRODUCTS WIREMOLD COMPANY, Hartford, Conn.
CORP., Ambridge, Pa.

REFRIGERATION

CROSLEY CORPORATION, 3401 Colerain Ave., Cincinnati, Ohio.

RADIO MANUFACTURING

AIR KING PRODUCTS CO., INC., 1523-29 63rd St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

AMERICAN RADIO HARDWARE CORP., 476 Broadway, New York City.

AMERICAN STEEL PACKAGE CO., Defiance, Ohio.

ANSLEY RADIO CORP., 4377 Bronx Blvd., Bronx, N. Y.

AUTOMATIC WINDING CO., INC., 900 Passaic Ave., East Newark, N. J.

BLUDWORTH, INC., 79 Fifth Ave., New York City.

BOGEN CO., INC., DAVID, 633 Broadway, New York City.

COMMERCIAL RADIO-SOUND CORP., 570 Lexington Ave., New York City.

CONDENSER CORPORATION OF AMERICA, South Plainfield, N. J.

COSMIC RADIO CORP., 699 East 135th St., Bronx, N. Y.

CROSLEY CORPORATION, 3401 Colerain Ave., Cincinnati, Ohio.

DETROLA RADIO AND TELEVISION CORPORATION, 1501 Beard St., Detroit, Mich.

DE WALT RADIO CORP., 436-40 Lafayette St., New York City.

ELECTROMATIC EXPORTS CORP., 30 East 10th St., New York City.

GAROD RADIO CORP., 70 Washington St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

GENERAL INSTRUMENT CORPORATION, 829 Newark Ave., Elizabeth, N. J.

HAMILTON RADIO MFG. CO., 142 West 26th St., New York City.

INSULINE CORP. OF AMERICA, 30-30 Northern Blvd., Long Island City, N. Y.

MILLION RADIO AND TELEVISION LABORATORIES, 685 West Ohio St., Chicago, Ill.

PILOT RADIO CORP., 37-06 36th St., Long Island City, N. Y.

RADIO CONDENSER COMPANY, Camden, N. J.

RADIO WIRE & TELEVISION, INC., 100 Sixth Ave., New York City.

REGEL RADIO, 14 E. 17th St., New York City.

REMLER COMPANY, LTD., San Francisco, Calif.

SENORA RADIO AND TELEVISION CORP., 2525 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

TODD PRODUCTS CO., 179 Wooster St., New York City.

TRAV-LER KARENOLA RADIO & TELEVISION CORP., 1036 West Van Buren St., Chicago, Ill.

WELLS-GARDNER & CO., 2701 N. Kildare Ave., Chicago, Ill.

WIRING DEVICES

UNITED STATES ELECTRIC MFG. CORP., 220 West 14th St., New York City.

SOCKETS, STREAMERS, SWITCH PLATES

UNION INSULATING CO., Parkersburg, W. Va.

WOODS ELECTRIC COMPANY, C. D., 826 Broadway, New York City.

FLASHLIGHTS, FLASHLIGHT BATTERIES

UNITED STATES ELECTRIC MFG. CORP., 220 West 14th St., New York City.

DRY CELL BATTERIES AND FUSES

ACME BATTERY, INC., 59 Pearl St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

GELARDIN, INC., 25 Washington St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

METROPOLITAN ELECTRIC MFG. CO., 22-48 Steinway St., Astoria, L. I., N. Y.

MONARCH FUSE CO., INC., Jamestown, N. Y.

UNITED STATES ELECTRIC MFG. CORP., 220 West 14th St., New York City.

ELECTRODE MANUFACTURING

CHICAGO ELECTRODE LABORATORIES, 10 State Street, St. Charles, Ill.

ENGINEERING GLASS LABORATORIES, INC., 32 Green St., Newark, N. J.

LUMINOUS TUBE ELECTRODE CO., 1120 N. Ashland Ave., Chicago, Ill.

ELECTRONIC DEVICES, INC., 3314 S. Western Ave., Chicago, Ill.

GENERAL SCIENTIFIC CORP., 4829 S. Kedzie Ave., Chicago, Ill.

VOLTARC TUBES, INC., 21 Beach St., Newark, N. J.

FLOOR BOXES

NATIONAL ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CORP., Ambridge, Pa.

RUSSELL & STOLL COMPANY, 125 Barclay St., New York City.

THOMAS & BETTS CO., 36 Butler St., Elizabeth, N. J.

STEEL CITY ELECTRIC COMPANY, Pittsburgh, Pa.

HOUSEHOLD APPLIANCES

VIDRIO PRODUCTS CORP., 3920 Calumet Ave., Chicago, Ill.

ELECTRIC BATTERIES

FEDERAL STORAGE BATTERY CO., Chicago, Ill.

MONARK BATTERY CO., INC., 4556 West Grand Ave., Chicago, Ill.

U. S. L. BATTERY CORP., Oklahoma City, Okla.

UNIVERSAL BATTERY COMPANY, Chicago, Ill.

ARMATURE AND MOTOR WINDING, AND CONTROLLER DEVICES

AMERICAN ELEC. MOTOR AND REPAIR CO., 1442 W. Van Buren St., Chicago, Ill.

KRUG ELECTRIC ENGINEERING CO., WILLIAM, 55 Vandam St., New York City.

PREMIER ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING CO., 386 West Broadway, New York City.

ELECTRIC ENTERPRISE CO., 88 White St., New York City.

NAUMER ELECTRIC CO., 60 Cliff St., New York City.

SQUARE D COMPANY, Milwaukee, Wis.

HERMANSEN ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING CO., 653 11th Ave., New York City.

NEON DEVICE LABORATORIES, New York City.

ZENITH ELECTRIC CO., 845 South Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.

MISCELLANEOUS

BAJOHR LIGHTING CONDUCTOR CO., CARL, St. Louis, Mo.

LEIBFRIED MFG. CORPORATION, C. H., 97 Guernsey St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

ROYAL ELECTRIC CO., Pawtucket, R. I.

BELSON MFG. CO., 800 South Ada St., Chicago, Ill.

MOHAWK ELECTRIC MFG. COMPANY, 60-62 Howard St., Irvington, N. J.

SAMSON UNITED CORP., Rochester, N. Y.

BULLDOG ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CO., 7610 Joseph Campau Ave., Detroit, Mich.

NATIONAL ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CORP., Ambridge, Pa.

SUPERIOR NEON PRODUCTS, INC., 127 W. 17th St., New York City.

DAY-BRITE REFLECTOR CO., 5401 Bulwer, St. Louis, Mo.

NEON DEVICE LABORATORIES, New York City.

TRANSLITE CO., Jersey City, N. J.

ELECTRIC SPECIALTY CO., Stamford, Conn.

PATTERSON MFG. CO., Dennison, Ohio.

TUBE LIGHT ENGINEERING COMPANY, New York City.

HANSON-VAN WINKLE-MUNNING CO., Matawan, N. J.

PENN-UNION ELECTRIC CORP., 315 State St., Erie, Pa.

UNION INSULATING CO., Parkersburg, W. Va.

KOLUX CORPORATION, Kokomo, Ind.

PRESTO RECORDING CORP., 242 West 55th St., New York City.

WADSWORTH ELECTRIC MFG. CO., INC., Covington, Ky.

U. S. HOPES TO GO ON "GOLD STANDARD" DIET

(Continued from page 349)

teachers, and other professional workers in the newer knowledge of nutrition.

(5) The mobilization of every educational method to spread knowledge of nutrition among laymen by means of the schools, motion pictures, the radio, the public press, home and community demonstrations, and all other suitable means.

(6) Mobilization of all neighborhood, community, state and national organizations and services that can contribute in any way to raising the nutritional level of the people. The state nutrition committees can perform an especially useful function in organizing this effort.

(7) Vigorous and continued attack on the fundamental problems of unemployment, insecure employment, and rates of pay inadequate to maintain an American standard of living. It has been abundantly proved in many cases that undernourishment and ignorance are twins born of the same mother—poverty. Efforts to improve nutrition should be a powerful stimulus to greater effort to alleviate and eventually eliminate poverty.

(8) Full use of any practical devices, such as the so-called Stamp Plan, free school lunches, and low-cost milk distribution which will bring nourishing, adequate meals to those who could not otherwise afford them, and at the same time help to distribute food surpluses at a fair return to the farmer.

(9) Efforts to improve food distribution, including processing, marketing, packaging, and labeling, to bring about greater real economies for the consumer. These efforts would include vigorous prosecution of illegal practices.

(10) Encouragement in all practical ways of greater production by agriculture of the foods needed in more abundance, according to the newer knowledge of nutrition, in the average American diet. These foods include milk and milk products, eggs, vegetables, fruits and, in the case of many families, lean meats.

(11) Equally, encouragement of more production for home use by rural people, especially those at low income levels. Large numbers of farm families can greatly improve their nutritional status by making more complete use of the resources on their own farms.

(12) The "enrichment" of certain staple food products, such as flour and bread, with nutritive elements that have been removed from them by modern milling and refining processes. Pending further developments in the milling of grains so as to retain their full, natural nutritive values, enrichment is an economical way to improve American diets almost universally, without interfering with deeply ingrained food habits.

V. These broad recommendations are made as the basis for a national nutrition policy and an action program that can reach down to every community, and if possible every individual in the land in the present emergency. But the conference also wishes to put on record its belief that such a policy and program have implications that go beyond the present emergency.

There seems no reason to doubt, on the basis of present evidence, that just as, by the use of modern medical science, we have conquered diseases that took an enormous toll of life in the past, so by the use of the modern knowledge of nutrition we can build a better and a stronger race, with greater average re-

sistance to disease, greater average length of life, and greater average mental powers.

This can be done by the conquest of hunger—not only the obvious hunger man has always known, but the hidden hunger revealed by modern science.

The United States is probably the best-fed nation in the world today, but we cannot afford to judge ourselves by external standards. We should judge ourselves by the standard of our own potentialities—our resources in food, in technical developments, in scientific knowledge. By that standard, we fall far short of our goal.

No nation, certainly no great nation, has ever truly conquered hunger, the oldest enemy of man. Such an aim is not too high, such a goal is not too difficult, for the people of the United States. It is in line with our tradition of pioneering on new frontiers. It is a particularly fitting task for us in this day when democracy should point the way to a new and better civilization for oppressed peoples all over the earth.

TERRE HAUTE GENERATING PLANT

(Continued from page 355)

the modernizing of the telemetering and load-controlling equipment, that will bring the purchase or power exchange metering direct to instruments at the Dresser station, where these values will be mechanically and electrically balanced and through these balances will automatically regulate the loading of the station to keep the exchange of power at pre-determined values.

The transmission of metering values from power exchange points to the Dresser station is done by carrier current radio imposed on the power transmission lines, from the metering points to the dispatching center at the Lenore substation, near Indianapolis, where the metering is totalized; and from there to the Dresser station over the 132 kilovolt lines to Dresser, where it is used in the automatic equipment to control the Dresser load and hold the power exchange at the desired value.

The construction of the entire expansion program, with the exception of the control feature, was completed, as stated before, in 18 months, under organized labor conditions. The electrical construction was under the jurisdiction of Local No. 725, William Peyton, business manager. Local No. B-9 has jurisdiction over the operating, maintenance, construction and distribution personnel of the operation company, the Public Service Company of Indiana.

A. F. OF L. HAS ALWAYS DEFENDED AMERICA

(Continued from page 353)

workmen have shown a degree of effective loyalty that ought to call forth the admiration of every American.

Then, too, labor has made a significant contribution to national defense through its organization. Some may criticize organized labor for certain practices. Labor itself may be critical here and there and willing to admit mistakes. But when one comes to summarize the facts and survey those forces which were available from the very start, we find right here one of the strongest. For be it remembered that organized labor was the first

to which the government could turn and receive ready cooperation in its defense program. When it wanted new tools and wanted someone to make these tools, organized labor was the very convenient tool of the government in finding the men with the skill to make these tools so vital in national defense. When the final chapter is written (and written by an impartial author), the pages will tell a story never before written of the resources that were so ready at hand and could be so quickly mobilized and utilized as were made available by organized labor.

Finally, let us remember that labor is doing and will continue to do far more than work. Labor will continue to furnish convenient and effective machinery through which the government may administer its defense program. At scarcely a single point will the government be unable to find in organized labor a willing right hand to carry out the plans, a willing mind to advise and help in the councils of war. Moreover, the worker will sacrifice. He and his family will be willing to break up home ties for a season, to forego pleasures and to endure hardship and privations in order that the government may be made ready. The worker will pay taxes, he will buy thrift stamps, and in many ways give of his money and his means to the financial support of the defense program. Neither should we overlook the fact that from the rank and file of the workers of the nation must come the soldiers themselves, those young men who will stand behind the guns, will fly the planes and man the ships. That the worker, the laborer, will be loyal to the nation and to the nation's ideals, constantly on the alert for unpatriotic practices and subversive influences, and will continue to be first to cry out against these, to take effective measures to stamp them out, and to fill their places with the American ideals.

Labor and national defense, the two are inseparable, each is indispensable to the other. Of course labor may make mistakes, the government may make mistakes, industry may make mistakes. Power in any hands may be abused. But is it not time to cease backbiting, stop calling the kettle black and come together in a spirit of unity resolving to fight democracy's battles in a true spirit of living democracy?

The defense of America is in the hands of the managers, engineers, and workers of American industry. Moreover, the answer to the question, "Will Britain hold?" depends upon the workers at the bench and on the assembly line in the factories, from one end of America to the other. Thus, if America is to become the "arsenal of democracy" it will depend in the final analysis on the worker who stands back of the machine.

The nation expects our defense industries to continue operation without interruption by strikes or lockouts. It expects and insists that management and workers will reconcile their differences by voluntary or legal means, to continue to produce the supplies that are so sorely needed.

Here, then, is the situation, put frankly to labor and management with a sense of the gravity of the present crisis.

(1) What is labor's attitude toward this present battle for freedom and democracy which is now being waged? (2) Is labor prepared to reconcile its differences with management in the defense industries by voluntary means in the present crisis? (3) What standards does labor seek to uphold in connection with the defense program? These are the three basic questions which the public is eager to know about American workers in the present world crisis. I shall attempt to in-

terpret labor's point of view from the record.

From the speeches of a *hundred* labor leaders, a survey of their *official journals*, and the action of approximately *50 conventions of state and national bodies* in the past six months, labor has recorded its unqualified and wholehearted support of the present battle for democracy and freedom in the world. For to labor this is a battle for survival. There can be no free trade unionism in a land of totalitarian dictatorship, as there can be no dictatorship in a land where trade unionism exists. It is no accident that the first thing that Hitler did when he illegally seized power in Germany was to liquidate the German trade unions, confiscate their properties, and imprison many of their leaders. For he knew that so long as the German Federation of Trade Unions existed there was one group in that land struggling to preserve democracy and civil liberties.

In every country where the legions of the nazis have gone, there the trade unions have been either completely wiped out, as in France, Austria, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Danzig, and Memel, or they have been shorn of their power, as in Belgium, Norway, Denmark and Holland.

In the last 18 months trade unions representing a total of over 15,000,000 workers have been wiped out; their beneficial funds looted; their property confiscated; many of their leaders imprisoned and not a few murdered. The fight to make the world safe for democracy is "labor's fight."

But it may be well to add that for labor this devotion to the cause of freedom and democracy is age-old. Trade unionism is both a cause and a product of democracy. The trade union is the bulwark of democracy. It is as well a symbol of the freedom of the worker from oppression. Because of free labor's deathless support of both democracy and freedom it has been the implacable foe of nazism, fascism and communism. These systems of philosophies of government are to be found in different lands under differing economic conditions and with the different colored shirts. In the last analysis all of them are forms of tyranny and oppression whether from the right or left. *American labor rejects them all.* It has experienced the tactics of the communists boring from within their own unions; it is not deceived by their slogans. The communists preach solidarity and practice disruption. The effort of the fascists and the nazis to stir up strife within the unions, to preach racial and religious intolerance, have thus far proved to be unavailing. Labor is opposed to all these forms of tyranny as a denial of those basic principles of human brotherhood and equality of opportunity which lies at the foundation of our way of life.

No leader in America has spoken out with greater forthrightness than has President William Green in behalf of the American Federation of Labor in support of full aid to Britain last November:

"We know if Britain wins we win; we know if they can crush this despotic movement, if they can substitute reason and civilized intelligence for the primitive life and barbarism, that America is safe . . . We must hurry and send to Great Britain all that we have of physical and moral strength. The American Federation of Labor will make that our chief object, to send a steady stream of war materials, of the things which Britain needs most of all in this hour of their greatest need, so that they can successfully win the great fight."

Let us turn to the *second* of these questions, on labor's attitude toward the reconciling of its differences with management in the defense industries by voluntary means, without resort to strikes. That is admittedly a more difficult question to resolve and yet I believe

the prospects are good. There have been some strikes in defense industries. But far more differences have in fact been resolved by voluntary means than by resort to strikes. Several of the strikes in airplane plants have been highlighted in the press and the issues confused. But in the aggregate the stoppages to date have not been many or serious. President Green has recently uttered a complete disclaimer so far as the federation is concerned. Said he: "I challenge any one to point to a single request for help and co-operation from the government of the United States which has not received an instant and favorable response from the leaders of the American Federation of Labor. I challenge any one to point to a single strike by any American Federation of Labor union which has delayed or impeded the national defense program. I challenge any one to point to a single instance where any responsible official of the American Federation of Labor has attempted to embarrass or sabotage the national defense program for selfish reasons, for organizational advantage or for anti-American political ends."

But the *major question* is whether there is a *willingness* on the part of the *responsible leaders* of labor to reconcile their differences with management by voluntary means, without recourse to strikes. To this question I would reply "Yes, there are many evidences and assurances by labor of a willingness to forego resort to strikes in place of voluntary arbitration." President John P. Frey, speaking in behalf of the 13 great unions in the Metal Trades Department of the Federation of Labor, representing upwards of 850,000 workers in the defense industries, announces the adoption of a policy that there shall be no stoppage of work in the defense industries. Said he: "Thoroughgoing cooperation must be established between management and labor through direct contact between their chosen representatives. . . . The rules to govern voluntary arbitration and the selecting of the arbitration personnel must be the joint responsibility of management and employee representatives. . . . These are the methods of democracy applied to a national emergency."

President Green has stated even more specifically labor's stand, in these words: "We stand four-square in support of the national defense program. We commit ourselves to avoid strikes, not only for trivial reasons, but for scarcely any causes unless particular conditions become completely unbearable. We are ready to make any reasonable and necessary sacrifices, sacrifices that the government may be forced to call upon all citizens to make in the course of events. We say to our government: 'Show us what you want us to do and we will do it. If any sacrifices are necessary, show us why they are necessary, and we will cheerfully agree to them. We are with you to the finish. That is the policy of the American Federation of Labor.'"

This willingness on the part of the leaders of labor as well as the rank and file to reconcile differences with management without resort to strikes during the present crisis does not mean a permanent abrogation of a basic right. But it does recognize fully the terrible urgency of the present need for a vastly-increased output of planes and munitions and the stakes which are involved in the present battle which is being waged.

If America is drawn into the conflict, it is my considered opinion that all American labor would accept as a basis of argument that which appealed to British labor in her war crisis, namely, that all tests of strength between employer and employee should be adjourned until the war was over and it was determined whether there was to be an economic order in which such tests of strength would be tolerated. Faced with such a struggle for the very life of the nation, British la-

bor surrendered the right to strike. But they did it only for the duration of the war and in view of the fact that they had prominent leaders of labor such as Ernest Bevin and Herbert Morrison within the government as members of the war cabinet. American labor would, in my judgment, be no less patriotic and self-denying in a similar crisis. It ought to be added that many trade unions today in the governmental employ and on the railroads have contractual agreements with employers which prohibit both the right to strike on the part of labor and the lockout by the employer.

The President was quite right when he talked about the fact that we cannot expect either the usual profits or the usual standards for wages and working hours. All these standards have to be passed in review and subjected to an appraisal from a crisis viewpoint. What is now important is that if there are to be certain changes in standards, if hours are to be lengthened and wages pegged to keep them from fluctuating abnormally, such changes as are made should be for the period of the emergency only and not serve to prejudice conditions in the post-war period. This time limitation to the period of the emergency, indicating the fact that these are temporary and not permanent changes, introduces a wholly new psychology so far as labor is concerned in considering this whole matter.

The sum of the whole matter is this. Labor, as perhaps no other section of the community, recognizes today that the struggle which is going on is a struggle not only for the preservation of their own organization as a voluntary agency within the community but for the very basis of our civilization. Labor is prepared for an all-out activity. I predict that there will be a growing coordination of the labor forces of this country; there will be a closer coordination of all of their relationships with industry; and a productivity which within a 12 months period will stagger the imagination of the American people and the world.

REA BRINGS NEW ARCHITECTURE TO WASHINGTON

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come may be rather too simple, too severe; but if the architect understands his job, after a while his work begins to fascinate just because of its simplicity and its rejection of false monumentality.

Many factors have been coinciding to bring about the new movement: first of all, a striving after simplicity, a reaction against the very often futile adornments placed on facades, on walls, on furniture, etc., and the conviction that the outside of a building should not be a kind of artistic mask, placed there to please the eye, but that it should express whatever the inside of the building needs. If a window should be in a certain place, it should not be camouflaged; windows should not be added just for the sake of ornament. Motifs of past centuries should not be placed out of sheer tradition. The inside and outside of a building should form a true unity and the form of the outside the consequence of whatever is inside. As early as the beginning of the century, this thought was expressed by Adolf Loos and Walter Gropius, to name some of the very first. Together with the above factors came an influx of new materials, which gave greater and other possibilities. Parallel with this came the tendency to use more rational methods in the production process. All these different

factors led away from "facade building" to "functional building." Beauty, however, is not sacrificed to function, but arises out of perfection and the efficient simplicity of line, color and proportion. The last and perhaps the most important influence in modern architecture is the slowly developing concept of better human relations in industry and community life, and the recognition that all the members of the community have a right to live and work in a beautiful environment.

APPRENTICE SYSTEM STRUCK BLOWS IN MICHIGAN

(Continued from page 342)

won, get some telegrams, letters, phone calls in to Pat Van Wagoner and to Kennedy (the real governor some say) and when the darned thing finally becomes law, I promise you we'll have a real celebration, and I know at whose expense."

Efforts are being made throughout the month of June to secure the veto of the Michigan bill by the governor of the state. It is believed that the Michigan legislature would pass the bill over the governor's veto. However, labor, taken off guard at first, is now mobilizing to resist the emasculation of the apprenticeship program in Michigan.

GREAT FIGHT ON PUBLIC POWER POLICY

(Continued from page 345)

Mr. Lilienthal outlines further the awful stake in the present struggle as between those who want centralized control and those who want decentralized control:

"Under modern conditions the granting of additional powers to the central national authority was inevitable and was essential to the best interests of the whole public. If I understood the issues in the last national campaign, this general proposition was not disputed by either party. Yet if we are candid and realistic we must all be quick to recognize and admit that centralized authority creates many dangers, that it is subject to temptations and abuses similar to those that have characterized certain phases of the management of centralized business. True, the public usually can call a prompt halt to such excesses in government more quickly than when those abuses crop up in business. But the need is hardly less urgent for that fact. The advantages of centralized public control we must retain, but for these benefits we must not force ourselves to pay too high a price. We must use our intelligence and inventiveness to protect ourselves against the dangers which we now know are latent in vast size and overcentralized control.

"A central government, like a central business empire, is bound to suffer from lack of knowledge of local conditions and regional customs. In a country as vast as the United States, the responsibilities of government cannot wisely be administered entirely from the national capital. In Washington it is too easy, for example, to overlook the distinctive conditions of the semi-arid regions, or the centuries of tradition behind the customs of the Spanish-American citizens in the South-

west; too easy to forget how different their problems are, for example, from those of the men and women whose lives have been spent in the mountains of the South. These are differences that are vastly important when a national program is brought to the men and women in cities and villages and farms for application, when their daily lives are visibly affected. When these differences in customs or in the physical conditions of a region are forgotten, when regulations out of a book are applied on a nation-wide basis without regard to these regional differences, then statutes may sometimes tend to disturb rather than to promote the welfare of our citizens. Likewise, it must be conceded that excessive centralization at Washington causes interminable and vexing delays in arriving at decisions and putting them into effect in the field. When every recommendation, each regulation, and even requisitions must all be submitted for examination, approval, and action at headquarters, nothing can be done very promptly; and delay in the field not infrequently spells defeat for a program and ill will among the people themselves."

The Columbia Power Trades Council has enlisted in the present struggle for its duration. It takes the position that it is unbecoming for the federal government to insist that private industry accept collective bargaining as a worthy national policy and then deny it to workers on projects, in turn, controlled by the federal government. The Columbia Power Trades Council takes the position that the experience of government corporations in every part of the world has demonstrated the advantages of a proper integration of all powers and functions in the matter of flood control, irrigation, and river improvement in a democratically controlled regional or local authority.

BEVIN'S VOICE CROSSES THE ATLANTIC OCEAN

(Continued from page 351)

derstanding of its rapacity and destructive genius. We never believed in appeasement. We accepted the view that you could not appease, and that everything you gave to it only increased its devilish appetite. You will understand that we felt: "Better death than surrender." At least, death meant that we would pass on to the rising generation the spirit of the fighter for freedom. If we tried to save ourselves by surrender, we should go down for history as craven cowards, and the very spirit that made the British people what they are would have been obliterated.

Then, again, the mainspring of the British labour movement is a spiritual one. After all, from whence did we get our ideals? Over a hundred years ago our movement was born—or shall I say resurrected—in the villages, in the local churches and chapels and the adult schools—before ever Britain had extended universal education for her children. Out of this primitive opportunity there sprang men and women with the desire to shake off all the shackles that bound them, and to establish a great unity and freedom which would enable labour to get back into its own standard of life the fruits of this glorious earth which it had toiled to produce. Therefore, labour, in common with the whole nation, is determined to see this bitter struggle through to a victorious end.

What else could it do, in view of its

historic past? A past which may we, in all modesty, claim produced many of the pioneers who helped to make your own great country and who, for a variety of reasons, left our shores, found their way across the sea, and have carried on the great tradition of liberty. Your great President, in speeches, strikes the same note with even greater force. We feel that no one in the world has seen more clearly than he what the logical events would be if nazism were not defeated.

The strategy that the nazis have followed is quite clear, and, if considered purely in the light of war and the success of war, may be regarded as successful. First, by what is known as fifth column methods—bribery of those who are willing to be bribed—the morale and confidence of the people undermined. Next, overwhelming forces are placed on the frontiers; and, at the psychological moment, the weakened neighbour is struck down. Then the country is not merely occupied by military forces, but, by the most terrible methods, the people are enslaved, in order to make them serve the victor in the production of munitions of war to be used for still further aggression. Perhaps the most dastardly thing of all is the introduction of the Gestapo. It is difficult for those who have not been near and seen it in operation to appreciate or understand the foulness of it. A further conception of it would produce the idea—an idea which produces revolt in us—that one race is so superior that all whom they may conquer with material force will be forever regarded as inferior beings.

This nazi policy is the very antithesis of that of the United States itself. You are a great, wealthy and powerful people, but, in spite of that, you have not used that power to crush your neighbours in the American continent. What has been so very encouraging in the evolution of your relationships has been the growth of the policy of good neighbourliness—one which has encouraged every lover of the rights of man all over the world. It stands out as such a tremendous contrast to the conception of the nazi militarism and domination. Equally within the British Commonwealth and with the races that go to make it up, the whole tendency for the last hundred years has been to enable self-government to be established, even to bring the peoples to such a stage of development that they become capable of administering their own affairs. Is it not true, too, that both you and we have been working for a number of years on the basis that the prosperity of one nation cannot be firmly secured by the impoverishment of another? We are convinced that the right way to a correct equilibrium is to raise the standard of living, to expand the rights of free association. Britain has been willing, largely on the initiative of labour, to collaborate in order to find the correct method to distribute the raw materials of the world so that they would contribute to the abolition of poverty. This decision was proclaimed by successive statesmen, not in the name of a party, but in the name of the whole British Commonwealth.

Is it not clear evidence that it was not the means to live that the nazi was after,

but the power to dominate, to thwart, and to make others subservient to his will? In pursuit of this policy, he has not attempted to limit the war to the armies in the field, or to the navies on the sea. He has tried to break the spirit of our people by the indiscriminate bombing of our populations, with the belief that if only the devastation were great enough, he would succeed.

For over a year the people of this country have stood these brutal attacks, but they have demonstrated that the character of the people is not determined by their station in life. The same characteristics of courage and confidence have been revealed irrespective of the home that has suffered. Perhaps the outstanding thing of this war has been the courage and resilience of the common people. British labour, then, will never yield.

In our historical arts, our statutes and our memorials, we are reminded of the great events of the past. Our streets, parks, cathedrals, churches contain the battle-flags and monuments of those who have led the forces of Britain in previous struggles, and those who have contributed to the art, science and literature of their respective periods. They remind us, too, of the great preachers, thinkers, statesmen and leaders—and included among them are the impressive figures of your own Washington and Lincoln.

But a new memorial of this great struggle will be designed. It will be expressed when victory is won in a newer and better Britain—a newer and better Britain the design of which will typify the unbroken spirit of the common people from the humble homes of our great cities and villages.

TO THE DIP, DIP OF PADDLES IN THE SHADE

(Continued from page 354)

"Kape on paddlin', little man," said I, "so that the end av the canoe ye're restin' in don't break off an' drift down stream wid ye!"

The roar av the falls grew louder an' we had to grip the ribs av the canoe wid our knees, bend our backs an' throw our weight into our deep-dippin' paddles to make headway. We was jus' a little more than holdin' our own when Jules shouted,

"Paddle lak hal, wan meenut more, Terry, an' we is mak' de shoot into de shore."

We quickened our stroke an' put iverythin' we had into it an', jus' when it seemed we must be swept back, Jules shouted,

"Lef' paddle!" A few desperate strikes won us clear av the swift-plugin' stream into the slow-circlin' waters av a quiet, back-wash pool where the flat, low bank made an aisy landin' fer us. We stopped to get our breath an' mop the sweat off av our faces.

"Say!" said I. "What in the world possessed ye to paddle in here when I was warmed up an' all set to paddle on an' right over the top av thim falls?"

"You is change your min', Meester Casey, w'en you is see dose fall. Dey is de mos' grandes' w'at is in de hol' countree. Dere is

story w'at is tole about dose fall. Mebbe you is lak me to tole it to you, huh?"

"Sure, Jules, go ahead!"

"Well, dis is w'at appen. Long tam ago, beeg war party of de Mohawk Injun is start out to mak' de exterminat' of nodder tribe. Dey is breeng deir canoe overlan' wit' dem. Dey is not know de navigat' of de reever so dey is seize two squaw to ac' as guide. W'en night, she is come, dey is launch deir canoe an' is tie dem togedder to mak' for sleep, but de fron' canoe, she is kip on paddlin'. Dey is lash de canoe of dose squaw, wan on each side of de odders. Dose squaw, dey is kip paddle goin' too. Bime'by dey is begin to hear de roar of dose fall an' some of dose warrior is wake up an' mak' s'picion to dose squaw about dat roar, but dose squaw is say dat noise, she is mak' by nodder beeg reever, w'at is run into dis wan, so dey is go to sleep some more. Dose canoe is kip goin' fas'er an' fas'er an' bime'by dey fron' canoe, she is get scare an' mak' de beeg alarm an' dey is all wake up, but it is too late an' dey is all sweep' over de fall, an' w'en you is see dose fall—no need for me to tole to you w'at is appen."

"How did the two women come out, Jules?"

"W'en dey is mak' for sure dose canoe is boun' to go over de fall, dey is joomp out of deir canoe an' swim lak hal for de shore—wan is drown wit' de res', but odder wan, she is save hers'f w'en she is ketch hol' on bush on de bank, right w'ere de fall is mak' de beeg drop."

"Bedads, if they'd had a few Irish Indians in that war party, Jules, they wudda made it all right! Well, let's get goin'."

As usual, Jules shouldered the canoe an' I follered wid the pack an' paddles. The windin' trail was so steep, at times, I expected to find Jules toppin' back on me, but somehow the wiry little devil, by managin' to get hand holts here an' foot holts there, finally won his way to the top an' we stepped out in full view av wan av the finest sights av me life.

WOMAN'S WORK

(Continued from page 358)

using soda in cooking. It is also water soluble, which dictates that drainings from cooked vegetables should be saved and used.

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WOMEN'S AUXILIARY

(Continued from page 359)

President Flynn and family will soon spend three weeks vacationing in Montana where lounging, visiting, and fishing will be the order of the day; the Smiths are planning to spend a couple of weeks at Mona Basin; Edith Gahagan is leaving soon for Oregon where she will spend some time at

her former home at Canby and visit relatives and friends there and in that vicinity.

MRS. EDITH C. GAHAGAN.

3629 Atlantic St.

WOMEN'S AUXILIARY, L. U. NO. 52, NEWARK, N. J.

Editor:

On Wednesday, June 4, the closing meeting of the season was held with a short meeting, dinner and theatre party. Everyone enjoyed themselves and at the close of the evening we went our separate ways wishing each other and our friends and members a very pleasant summer.

Saturday, June 14, Sister and Brother Cook opened their cottage at Glenwood Lake to us, for a picnic. Due to unsettled weather and various reasons, many could not attend but those who were fortunate enough to go enjoyed a grand day.

At our last meeting tentative plans were made for a card party in the fall. Please keep this in mind as we would like to have the support of all, since it is for a very worthy cause. Date to be announced later.

We trust all will enjoy their vacations and return to our meeting on September 3, with renewed vigor.

At this time we would like to extend our very good wishes for prosperity to the newly formed women's auxiliaries.

MARGARITE W. MANDEVILLE.

55 Concord Ave.,
Maplewood, N. J.

HUGE POWER OUTPUT INVOLVED IN ST. LAWRENCE

(Continued from page 346)

tensive hearings and debates. The U. S. Department of Commerce, the Federal Power Commission, the Power Authority of the State of New York, 13 state governments and numerous commercial and industrial interests and private associations went on record in favor of proceeding with the seaway and power projects.

The development was opposed by representatives of internal waterways, railroads and Atlantic and Gulf Coast ports on the grounds that they would be injured by such a seaway and that its benefits would not justify its cost. Finally, in March, 1934, the treaty was submitted to a vote. In the meantime the depression was taking its toll and the cost factors had assumed relatively greater importance. Though a majority of the Senate voted in favor of ratification, the measure failed for lack of the required two-thirds vote. A new emergency now brings the entire subject once again to the foreground.

The hydroelectric project calls for the construction of a power plant at the International Rapids section of the St. Lawrence River. The waterflow at the rapids averages about 220,000 cubic feet per second, capable of producing about 1,650,000 kilowatts, of which the United States' share would be approximately 820,000 kilowatts. It is estimated that from this capacity an annual average upwards of 5.7 billion kilowatt hours could be produced for the United States and an equal amount for Canada.

By themselves these figures fail to reflect the profound social and economic significance of the power project. Substantial though it is, the relationship of the St. Lawrence potential capacity of 820,000 kilowatts and potential annual production of 5.7 billion kilowatt hours, to total United States capacity of

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approximately 41 million kilowatts and total United States production of about 147 billion kilowatt hours, may easily lead to an underestimation of the importance to the American economy of the St. Lawrence power development. More revealing in appraising the value of the project is the fact that the defense program is actually confronted with a power shortage. That shortage is bound to grow increasingly acute within a very short time for the reason that real defense production, as distinguished from planning and tooling, is only now beginning to get under way. Electric power is the most universally essential element in modern industrial production. Yet estimates of electric power requirements for the near future disclose a capacity shortage of from 15 to 20 million kilowatts—subject to indefinite revision upwards!

This actual and prospective power shortage may be the gravest impediment to our defense effort, even as it constituted a serious difficulty during the last war and is causing increasing difficulties in Canada's present struggles. Power is more important today than ever before because of the great metallurgical and chemical industries engaged in the production of aluminum, magnesium and metal alloys. The Office of Production Management has estimated that aluminum pro-

duction alone will absorb one million kilowatts in additional capacity. The United States is now importing 234,000 kilowatts of capacity from Canada in the Buffalo-Niagara area, in spite of which there is a shortage of power for existing requirements in that vicinity. But the increasing burden which the war has imposed upon Canada, especially since the loss to Great Britain of the electro processing which had formerly been done in Norway, has made the power problem additionally critical there. Canadian industry has not been able to participate fully in aiding Great Britain because her industrial expansion is conditioned upon a power expansion. Since it is probable that Canada will shortly be obliged to cease the exportation of electrical energy to the United States, which she has the right to do under existing agreements, the situation in the Buffalo-Niagara area will be even further aggravated.

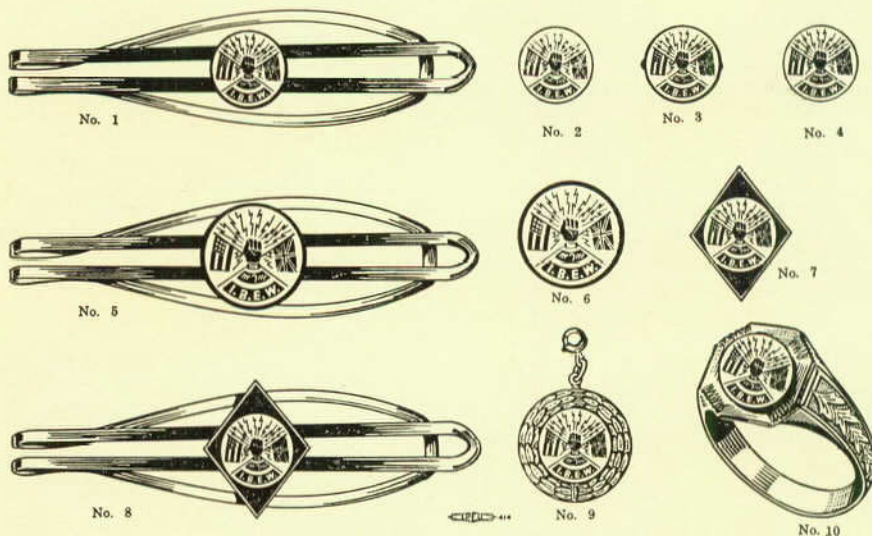
The New York area is not the only one faced with power shortages. Many sections of the country are having a similar experience. The defense program has expanded so rapidly that estimates of future loads become obsolete within a period of two or three months. The problem confronting those responsible for United States defense is therefore crucial. And as the horizon is searched for 15 to 20

million kilowatts of additional power sources the St. Lawrence looms as the largest single source available. Its potential capacity makes it the second largest single dam power source in the world, exceeded only by Grand Coulee.

The St. Lawrence project has been condemned by certain groups on the grounds that the urgency of the defense needs make the development impractical. It is contended by those opponents that the St. Lawrence would require workers and materials of all kinds which could be assigned to such project only at the expense of more vital defense needs. Opponents also insist that the construction could not be completed soon enough to be of value in the present emergency. There are other grounds of opposition, too, including those which reject the program as being uneconomical because it would injure some communities to a greater extent than it would benefit others.

It is curious that the same "emergency" arguments were used in the period of World War I, and yet during the years of depression the project was dismissed as one which was unnecessary and which we could not afford. The premises purporting to support conclusions that the St. Lawrence development will be too late to affect defense beneficially have been disclosed as gratuitous assumptions. Last month the council of the Office of Production Management—which includes the Secretaries of War and of the Navy in its membership—went on record in favor of "both the waterway and electric power phases of the project as part of the all-out defense effort." President Roosevelt has shown the lack of logic of those who oppose the St. Lawrence program because it will require about four years to complete, while they endorse a battleship building program which requires at least as long. Moreover, by the

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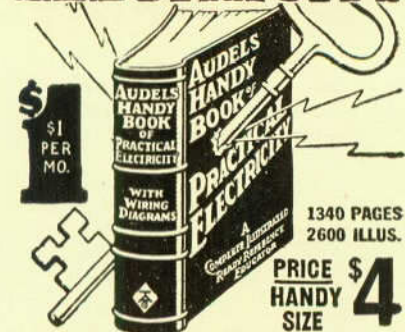
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President's allocation last October of one million dollars of defense funds to the Army Engineers and the Federal Power Commission for preliminary borings, soil analyses and surveys, it has been estimated that a full year has been saved in the time required for completion of construction.

It is obvious that the St. Lawrence project will not of itself meet the nation's power demands. But as the most important remaining source of undeveloped hydroelectric power, it cannot be neglected. Furthermore, it would serve one of the most highly industrialized sections of the nation. The Federal Power Commission and the New York State Power Authority have concluded that St. Lawrence power can be economically transmitted 300 miles. This would include not only upper New York, but the entire state, northern Pennsylvania and New Jersey, and most of New England, an area with a population of 13,000,000. In an emergency it could serve the area bounded by Chicago, on the west, Washington, D. C., on the south, and Boston on the north.

The economy with which the St. Lawrence power can be developed is no less important than its volume. The cheapest power source in the United States today is Bonneville where the at-site rate is \$14.50 per kilowatt year. This in turn compares with the typical charge of \$26.75 per kilowatt year from the Niagara Falls power plant, which is also one of the cheapest power sources. Yet the Federal Power Commission's engineers estimate that the cost per kilowatt year of St. Lawrence power will be less than \$12.50. Such economical production makes the dispersion of its use over a great area economical, for even with the added cost of transmission, the

power will sell for less than in any other region.

Nor would this project destroy the value of existing generating facilities. The present peak load in the area primarily to be served is about 3,800,000 kilowatts. It is conservatively estimated that by 1945 the requirements will reach 5,394,000 kilowatts, a load far in excess of prospective capacity. In terms of economical cost, which concerns the entire nation since so great a proportion of the defense industry is located in that area, the St. Lawrence assumes even greater importance. The commercial rates of electricity in New York State are the highest in the country, and except for some Niagara hydro power, it has industrial electric rates higher than most states.

In relation to defense or to normal peacetime industry, therefore, the St. Lawrence project has unique virtues. Because of its urgencies, most of the figures here presented relate to defense. But here is a significant indication of the power development's effects in normal times. Because of the present high cost of electricity in New York State, the residential use of electricity there is lower than that of the United States as a whole. The average residential consumer in New York State uses less than half of the electrical energy used by the average residential consumer in the communities served by the TVA.

The benefits of the St. Lawrence project promise to stimulate industry by economic production and at the same time increase the American standard of living. These benefits will not be at the expense of other industries or of other communities. Cheaper production based on sound economics benefits all mar-

kets reached by such production, and the interchange of products between all regions of the United States is such that all will benefit.

If the narrow standards of private profit are to be relied on, however, the St. Lawrence project will never be undertaken. But standards of private profit are not valid if economic production is the objective. Private profits are too frequently increased by reducing production. On the other hand, economic production will always destroy disproportionate profits. The American economy, including its emergency defense program, has already suffered severe jolts because of the "do nothing" complacency of those whose habits and training led them to confuse profits with production.

Likewise, there is no merit in the bland and appealing counsel that the St. Lawrence project should be put off until a sunnier day. There is a power shortage now. There is an airplane shortage now. There is a transportation shortage now. There is a shortage of processed light and heavy metals from which the instruments of defense must be made. Without the needed power, without the needed airplanes, and without the needed ships, there may never be a sunnier day.

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	8—		11—(Cont.)		B-79—(Cont.)		122—		B-180—(Cont.)		230—(Cont.)				
B-1—	188966	190028	19448	19453	834627	844997	259798	259800	927090	927281	B 2/5015	2/5017	285342	285352	
B 184783	184968		129415	129534	846150		491819	491880	B-124—		181—	952695	952756	231—	679850
B 284852	285000		190549	191004			186454	186612	B 200851	200884	183—	76980	76996	B-232—	679887
B 324271	324320		241501	241502	104750	104754	217949	277950	B 274779	274800		76980	76996	B 302676	302682
B 375001	375261		418663	418671	45—	122254	664951	665005	B 348081	348375	184—	117227	117270	938208	938236
B 409051	409060		626793	626797	46—		70597		B 349501	349510				B-234—	
B 452010	452230	B-9—	990969	990973			102536	102600	B 521306	521340	185—	197596	197597	B 308411	308414
B 583071	583160								B 581419	581425		662926	662940	B 747152	747170
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			B 132979				279246	279340	B-125—			197474	197477	B 385395	385411
			B 134853	134870										B 727827	727829
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			439136	439284											
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			111128	111155											
			926512	926514											
			955391	955530											
			206	217											
			239439												
			312691	312750											
			415501	415767											
			127825	127842											
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			B 47340	47358											
			124225	124254											
			274867	275270											
			399249	399256											
			B-32—												
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			B 754564	754577											
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			B 317200	317259											
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			618172	618383											
			811826	811870											
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			193867	194250											
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"Youth Work Programs"

Widespread unemployment with resultant lack of opportunity for young people brought about creation by the government of various programs of work and training. The object, almost everyone will admit, is good: to supply, at least in part, the morale, skill, work habits and earning power which other generations have been able to find by obtaining a job in private industry.

An informative review of what form these programs have taken—the CCC, the NYA, employment of young persons in the WPA—how many have been benefited, what has been accomplished with the money expended (a half billion dollars, for example, during 1939-1940) has recently been published by the American Council on Education.

Lewis L. Lorwin, the author, widely known for his studies in fields of economics, sociology and international relations, concludes that government responsibility must be assured whenever economic conditions are such that young people cannot readily make the transfer

from school and family-dependence to work and self-support. Whether this principle applies now remains to be seen. Such programs should not, however, be patterned in aim and method on those used in totalitarian countries. Dr. Lorwin says:

"If we can make these programs serve the needs of youth in a democratic way, the faith of youth will become more firmly attached to democratic ideals and institutions. * * * These programs have thus been palliative in character, not preventive. The task ahead is to make youth work programs a part of a general plan for the education and care of youth, on the one hand, and of a program of social-economic advancement, on the other."



VEST CHAIN SLIDE CHARM

A watch charm so fine looking you'll enjoy wearing it. Of 10-karat gold and clearly displaying the I. B. E. W. insignia. Price only **\$4**

New Agreement

A. R. Johnson, international representative, I. B. E. W., announces the signing of a new closed shop agreement with the Garland Manufacturing Company by L. U. No. B-1103.

Ray Lang of the Labor Relations Department of the TVA died suddenly in Knoxville late in June.

The Missouri Trade Unionist gives service to local unions by carrying regularly weekly features describing the activities of the local unions.

Local Union No. B-309 of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers operates a good column in this enterprising publication. Local Union No. B-309 has paid for the subscription of every member of the local union to the Missouri Trade Unionist.



LYON AGAIN

This is a little adventure in the life of Brother Lyon. Incidentally, Brother Lyon's wife, whose name is Ivy, calls him "Streamlyon"; and he, not to be outdone, affectionately calls her "Poison" (you boys all know how that is so we'll just skip over it lightly).

Well, Brother Lyon was all dressed up the other night ready to step out to his regular monthly meeting (which always comes on a Friday night for some reason or other). Going out to the kitchen where Ivy was washing the dishes, he said, "I need a new suit of pajamas, so I think I'll stop and buy them on my way to the meeting. So long, Poison, I'll be seeing you."

"So long yourself, Streamlyon. Don't get lost in them revolving doors, and look out for the double doors that swing both ways, if you know what I mean, and I'm sure you do."

After the meeting, Brother Lyon and a few of the boys had some unfinished business that had to be finished, the result being that he did not arrive at home until very early SUNDAY morning (3:30 a. m. to be exact).

He got the door opened without a sound, and was half way up the stairs when a voice he knew quite well said, "Well, well, if it isn't the old pajama man in person. Come on back down here Streamlyon and tell MAMMA all about that 'PAJAMA HUNT', and it had better be good. Start lyin' Mr. Lyon."

"Oh Gosh, Ivy, have a heart. I've had one heck of a time. The first store I went into, the clerk asked me what I wanted and I told him I wanted a suit of pajamas. Then he did the funniest thing. He danced a little jig and shouted, 'Hoot Mon.' I wonder how he knew I was Scotch?"

"He probably smelled it on your breath, dearie, but tell me, Where is that suit of pajamas?"

"Listen, Ivy, honey, I didn't buy any."

"And why not, you noble liar?"

"They didn't have any with two pair of pants."

K. H. BROOKE,
L. U. No. 5,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

RHYMED DEFINITIONS: R A F

With power and might,
They fearlessly fight
For democracy's sacred rights;
Courageous and brave,
They valiantly pave
Glory's road to exalted heights!

R A F shall go F A R
As a guiding star
And save every enslaved nation;
They'll stamp tyranny out—
And promptly bring about
Disaster-stricken Europe's liberation!

ABE GLICK,
L. U. No. B-3.

AN OFF YEAR

I fear the unemployment boards will sadly miss us.

Still, I don't recall they ever tried to kiss us!

MARSHALL LEAVITT,
L. U. No. 124.



THE FIRST INVASION

This country, "our" United States,
The natives once were braves,
Then white men came and settled
And infected it with slaves,
The negro was imported here
And used for trade and barter,
White men were then the foreigners
That the Indians would slaughter.

We, the invaders, took this land
From chieftains far and near,
And killed the first Americans
With cannon, gun and spear.
They were happy as a people,
Like the Polish, Dutch and Finn;
Came the blitzkrieg of the white man
And their troubles did begin.

Our forefathers left the homeland
For the right to worship free,
For dictators then were plentiful
If we can believe our history.
The Polish, Dutch and Frenchman,
As the Belgian, Finn and Jew,
Like the early American Indian
Must seek happiness anew.

First Bismarck, then Napoleon,
Then the Kaiser tried it, too;
And now a common paper hanger
Is telling us what to do;
And a big macaroni-bender
Is giving him a hand,
And like a doughnut he got into Greece
And then his army ran.

England now is being raided
By this master mind, the Fuehrer,
And all democratic countries
Much suffering must endure.
Who knows? We may be called upon
Like the Indians of the past,
To give up our homes, our lands, our all
To this new invading mass.

Should England fail to stop him
And he decides to come over here
Then we white American Indians
Must keep our loved ones clear.
Our front line defense is England,
We must lend, lease or give our all,
And show that paper hanger
That we Indians shall not fall.

EDWARD E. DUKESHIRE,
"The Duke of Toledo",
L. U. No. 245.



TIN PANTS * AND B.V.D.'s

You've seen all winds of weather,
Rain and snow and sleet,
And heard how men will curse it
When trouble disturbs their sleep—
Somehow it hurts their pride
To work in wind and snow
When they could be in a cozy room
With the family and a radio.

You've also heard of weather
That fits you to a "T"
When all the "insulation" you need
Is just your B. V. D.'s;
So nice and warm, and sunbeams dance
Upon the earth so far
That one would hardly ever think
"Tin pants" were a necessity there.

But there is such a place
Out here on Puget Sound
Where grass grows green the year around,
And robins sing their roundelay,
And a fresh new flower blooms for your hat-
band every day.
The ocean tides boom on the sand,
And Nature smiles on this happy land;
The rains fall softly, warm winds blow,
The even tenor of our way
Is not befouled by sleet and snow.
The rains are welcomed by ranchers with
glee,
While linemen curse "tin pants" and wear
B. V. D.'s.

Pour on the insulation, you Brothers who are
tough,
You must like your weather wild and rough!
Pull on your woolies, Scotch caps and big old
mitts,
Wear your arctics and all-wool socks;
Here! Take my mackinaw—I've had enough
Of icy wind and snow and sleet-covered wire,
And standing around an X-arm fire
Waiting for lunches that never came,
Waiting for trucks that ain't to blame,
Kicking feet to drive out the sting—
I'll still take mine and give plenty thanks
In my B. V. D.'s and my old "tin pants."

"SMOKEY JOE FROM MONTESANO,"

L. U. No. 77.

* "Tin pants" are water-repellant, heavily
parafined canvas, worn over work clothes. The
coat and pants will shed water like a duck.

EPITAPH

A lineman went to a super bold
And asked for a job of work;
The super smiled and affably said,
"I have nothing for you, Mr. Burke;
The gangs are full and business is dull,
But drop around tomorrow," quoth he,
"And whatever you do," the super said,
"Don't do anything till you hear from me."

HE DID NOTHING

This was about March 15, 1941. And he died
of starvation about April 15, 1941. Still no
word from the super.

With greetings to all my friends.

JOHN F. MASTERSON,
L. U. No. B-39.

“U NIONISM is, in this respect, not unlike patriotism which may and does demand of the citizen the supreme sacrifice, when the integrity of the national territory is at stake. Just as a mere pooling by 40,000,000 Frenchmen of their individualistic self-interests will not yet produce a patriotic France, so a bare adding together of the individual job interests of 5,000,000 wage earners, united in a common organization, will scarcely result in a labor movement. To have a really stable unionism and a really stable labor movement, the individual members must evince a readiness to make sacrifices on behalf of the control by their union of their collective ‘job-territory,’ without stopping to count too closely the costs involved to themselves. And like nationalism, unionism is keenly conscious of a ‘patria irredenta’ in the non-union portion of its trade or industry.”

SELIG PERLMAN.